ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,428—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1898.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th Oct.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th „
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4161	A. Symons	12th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	19th „
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th „
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	10th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,766	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 3rd, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1988.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Oct., 1898, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on the 11th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 6th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 8th October, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Agents.
Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	13th Oct., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 20, 1898.

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S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Capt. R. Nunome, 4,139 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 4th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

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JAVA GEMS, No. 1	per box of 100	3 4
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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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THE RENUNCIATION OF HELEN. By Leader Scott. Cloth Rs. 2-8 ....Paper	2 0
THE HOPE OF THE FAMILY. By Alphonse Daudet adapted by Levin Carnac. Cloth Rs. 2-8 ....Paper	2 0
AT FRIENDLY POINT. By G. Firth Scott, Cloth Rs. 2-8 ....Paper	2 0

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Under the distinguished Patronage and immediate presence of
J. SAUNDERS SLEATER, ESQUIRE,
Chief Presidency Magistrate. Bombay.
THE EMPRESS VITORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.
Will perform their Popular adoptation of Shakespeare's,
CYMBELINE,
JULME-NA-RAWA.
ON SATURDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT 9 P.M.
A Band will be in attendance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
J. PESTONJI, Director.

REMEMBER,

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

CURES AND PREVENTS
FEVERS, AGUE, CHILL, MALARIA AND PLAGUE.

Is far for the best Remedy ever known. Its marvellous effects and Properties are simply required to be tested.

Re. 1 at Repectable Chemists of Bombay.

Chemists and Druggists. MADON, SONS & Co., Essooff,s Buildings.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

Correction.—Please read in 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the report Rs. 2,07,114-0-5 as net profit instead of Rs. 2,14,114-0-5

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1898, at the rate of Rupees (60) Sixty per share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after Wednesday, the 5th day of October 1898, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M. to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 26th Ultimo.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdass S. & W. Co., Ld.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 1st October 1898,

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 554 OF 1897.

VUSTA MEGHA, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Sutar Chawl, in the Town and Island of Bombay ....Plaintiff

vs.

SONI NATHOO DHURMA, SONI DEWRAJ SHAMJEE, SONI JEEWA SHAMJEE and SONI RAMJEE SHAMJEE, all of Bombay Hindus, residing in the said Sutar Chawl Street in Bombay aforesaid ....Defendants

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 30th day of November, 1897, it was ordered interalia that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5812-8-5 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 28th day of July, 1898 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the right title and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece of land with messuage tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate in Sutar ally or Ganeshwady Row, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 102 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue Bombay under old No. 788 New No. 3364, Old Survey No. 3220, New Survey No. 1892, and by the Municipality under Ward No. 573. Street No. 56 aad 58 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Looma Veerra on the West by the property of Rupjee Mody, and on the South by a public passage.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, 1898, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for sale by public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

(1) Claim of Harivalabdas Balgowandas for Rs. 11570 for principal and interest up to 31st August 1898, due under an indenture of mortgage dated 20th February 1896, made between Vasta Megua, Nathoo Dhama Atmaram Nathoo, Purshotum Nathoo, Dewraj Shamjee and Ramjee Shamjee of the one part and Harivalabdas Balgowandas of the other part together with further interest thereon at the rate of 8 annas per every hundred Rupees per mensem up to date of payment as provided in the said mortgage.

Intimation is given that the court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PAYNE GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park, Terms £ 75 per year, Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LAST 5 NIGHTS
OF
D'ARCS
MARIONETTES
FAREWELL MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT, AT 4-30,
POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 Ans.
Children Half Price.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO.'S

TIVOLI THEATRE, BOMBAY. AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

KING'S SHROPSHIRE L. I.,
Will give a Dramatic and Musical Entertainment
On FRIDAY, 7TH AND MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1898.
Under the Patronage of Lt, Col. COLLETTE and OFFICERS of the King's Shropshire L. I.
At 9-30 Sharp.
"CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING"
Comedietta in One Act by Theyre Smith.
AT 10-30,
A SHORT CONCERT
of Four Songs including an entirely Original Comic Duet and Dance
THE PRIDE OF THE B. V. A.
By Messrs Carpenter and Bettsworth
AT 11
THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER & CO.,"
a One Act Farcial Comedy by A. M. Heathcote,
Detailed Programme in the Daily Papers, Later on.
Box Plan at Messrs SOUNDY'S.

PLEASE NOTE.—As numerous complaints were received at the last performance about the Programme being too long, the Management beg to state that carriages may with confidence be ordered for 11-50.

ADMISSION: RS. 3, 2, & 1.
Soldiers & Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to 2nd & 3rd Seats.
Lieut. MARKHAM, K.S.L.I.,
Supt. Officer, A. D. C.
"VIVAT REGINA IMPERATRIX,"

S. S. "HARDWICK HALL,"

ARRIVED 4TH OCTOBER, 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD BATHS & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

MAHOMEDAN MILL FIRE LOSS OF 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1898.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Insurance Companies concerned for the PURCHASE of the MACHINERY and ACCESSORIES SALVAGE from the above fire. The property is on view at the Mill; and particulars can be obtained from Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers

The salvage purchased must be removed within two months from the date of acceptance of tender.

Tenders must be sent in to the Office of The SECRETARY BOMBAY ASSOCIATION of FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS before noon, on MONDAY, 10th October, 1898, accompanied by a deposit of Five thousand Rupees which will be returned if the Tender should not be accepted.

The sellers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents Adjustor.
Bombay, 5th Oct, 1898.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,000,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
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47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office,

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EX. s. s. PENINSULAR. A large consignment of the very latest styles in Ladies' Hats. Inspection Invited.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

S. JAMES'S SCHOOL, Victoria Road, Mazagon Select Boarding and day school for Boys and Girls, under the Superintendence of Mrs. DYMOND widow of the late head master of S Peters Boys School

EX. s. s. PENINSULAR. Ladies' Drill and Pique Skirts from Rs. 3-14 each. Best value obtainable.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS! all new Novelties in Presentation goods to suit every purse at cheapest prices, Shroff Brothers, Fort,

EX. s. s. PENINSULAR. A large consignment of Ladies' Gent's and Children's Boots and Shoes from the best makers.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

ANTHONY NOBAY and Co.—Engravers on Wood and Metal, and Rubber Stamp Manufacturers; 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EX. s. s. PENINSULAR. A new consignment of Ladies' Ostrich Feather Boas, now very fashionable, from Rs. 7-14.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

EX. s. s. PENINSULAR.—An interesting Consignment of Handsome Ivorine LACE CURTAINS at most reasonable prices.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14. Pekoe Souchong ans 12 and Souchong ans 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Mahaluxmi, near the Temple, containing Four Halls, 14 Rooms and a Stable, Apply to the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL, Bombay.

EX. s. s. PENINSULAR.—LADIES' SUNSHADES, an unique variety of the very latest styles, Prices reasonable.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

REPAIRS of Watches, Clock's Musical Boxes, Jewellery, Engraving, and Organs, of every descriptions are done by experienced and Trained Workmen, expressly engaged from the following well known Madras Firms, Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Messrs. Dunhill & Co., Tuners, from Messrs. Misquith & Co.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have stayed twice at this hotel, Food, accomodation and attendance as good as can be desired. It is The Hotel for vtsitors to Mahableshwar I can strongly recommend it, H. B.—G—Imperial German Consul.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL—a first class European Hotel RE-OPENS about 1st October, Also TO BE LET a commodious and splendidly situated BUNGALOW, "Aramitta Lodge."

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

EX. s. s. PENINSULAR.—A choice collection of particularly smart and CHIC BLOUSE SILKS at various prices.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

EX. s.s. PENINSULAR.—A Consignment of the famous BERKEFELD FILTERS, in stoneware and enamel iron—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

EX. s. s. PENINSULAR.—The "PERFECTO" DINNER SERVICE. Best value ever shewn in Bombay. Set of 32 pieces for 6 persons, Rs. 15. Set of 63 pieces for 12 persons, Rs. 28.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me. I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

EX. s. s. PENINSULAR.—Hundreds of DOZENS of GENTLEMEN'S TIES at Lower Prices than we have ever offered before.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co, Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Officia Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Also the property of late Capt. the Hon'ble R. Mostyn Royal Artillery consisting of helmets, chest of drawers, wearing apparels, leather portmenteau, dressing beg, over coat, etc., ete.,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquim office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong grey arb quiet in harness.
1 strong bay waler quiet in harness and saddle.
1 pair English carriage lamps in good order.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th October, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Sale of Two Plots of Ground suitable for Building Purposes on the Doongersey Road, at Malabar Hill.

By order of the vendor, Mr. Chaturbhuj Govindji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Shamjibhai Akhai, the undermentioned properties, at 4 p.m., This Day WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, together with the fruit and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 1,878 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Kaliandas Kirparam and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the south partly by the property of Seonderdas Jadowji and partly by Doongersey Road, on or towards the east by the property of the said Chaturbuj Govindji secondly hereinafter described, and on or towards the west partly by the aforesaid property of the said Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit and partly by the aforesaid property of Seonderdas Jadowji, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3152, 3158, and 3160, and Street Nos. 13, 14 and 24, and is now and for some time past has been in the possession of the vendor.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, on Doongersey Road, on the north side thereof, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 2,400 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the property of the late Kalliandas Kirparam, on or towards the south by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the east by the property of Bhaklas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji firstly hereinbefore described, and which said premises are, together with other premises, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 3152, 3153, and 3160, and Street Nos. 13, 14, and 24, and are now in the possession of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, vendor's Solicitors, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title-deeds can be inspected.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1. p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Brokers' Hall, Share Bazaar, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, semigrand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, fish bowl, sewing machine by Singer, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of D. Duncan, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 6TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

On FRIDAY the 14th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr Cursondass Hurgowandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nurningrao Sayeboo Vaduala, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of September, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land containing by admeasurement 390 square yards or there abouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3222, 3963, 3965, new No 1008 old Survey No and new Survey No 6193 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. No. 1017 Street No. 60 to 64 all which premises are situate on the south side of the sixth Kamatipura Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the east by the Public Road of Kamatipura Bazaar on the west by the property of Lingu Ramdu Booda on the north by said sixth Kamatipura Street and on the south by a Sweepers passage and are now in the occupation of the said Nursingrao Seyeboo Vaduala

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort in the old Oriental Bank Building the very valuable and neat substantial best French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, designed and executed by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suites, lined silk tapestery, light and easy chairs, cabinets, revolving top office tables, substantial bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables to match, reclining sofas, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p, m, the effects of the late Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, consisting of blackwood sidetable book case writing table easychair, gold openfaced watch with gold guard chain, gold and bids and sleeve links rings diamond scarf pin, knives and forks wearing apparels books, Zanzibar parrot, canary bird pictures, violin marble clock, plated spoons and forks, a few bottles of brandy and claret etc,

The effects of the late Mr. Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff consisting of wearing apparel eyeglasses &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 5th October, 1898.

RARE FRENCH and ENGLISH WORKS Curios, Facetia, illustrations, &c, Very valuable Prvate Collection. Catalogue 1s. postage 2½.

A. BOUVIER,
44, Rue St. George's Paris.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes a discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c, It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln. England.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

C. KUEHL Proprietor

NOTICES.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AT the 12th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held in the Mill Premises on the 20th September a DIVIDEND at the Rate of SIX PER CENT per Share was declared free of Income Tax.

A. JOHN AND CO,
Managing Agents.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards are received at special rates for short periods,

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and upwards carrying 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe and profitable means of investing small savings.

STERLING DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms or individuals wishing to make provision for sterling remittances in advance.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

PROSPECTUS.
INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1898, at the undermentioned Stations for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service for which there are only two vacancies this year.—

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi
Do do Mhow do Mhow
Do do Poona do Poona
Do do Nagpur do Kamptee

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th October, 1898, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1899.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th September, 1898.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Hornby Road.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRIN THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE ....One Star. PINK ....Two Stars. GOLD....Three Stars
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups. Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears,*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	53
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
Monthly .... „	5	Monthly .... „	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half-yearly .... „	29	Half-yearly .... „	32
Quarterly .... „	16	Quarterly .... „	18
Monthly .... „	6	Monthly .... „	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENT

First insertion	As. 8 per inc.
Second do	„ 4½ „
Third do	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, the scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

No Advertisment will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly .... „	6	Half-yearly .... „	7-8
Quarterly .... „	3	Quarterly .... „	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs.	12
Half-yearly .... „	6
Quarterly .... „	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs.	12
Half-yearly .... „	6
Quarterly .... „	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittanes should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
Do. No. II	„	0	14
Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
PEKOE DUST	„	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m, Sun sets 5h. 45m. High water 2-21m., 45a. Low water 7-48m. 7-44a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions 11 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Hockey Tournament.
Novelty Theatre, D'Arc's Marionettes. 9-15 p. m.

REPORTED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. Flower, residing at Apollo Street, has reported to the police the theft of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 250 from a passage in his house.

DEPARTURE.—Diwan Bahadur Manikbai Jasbhae, ex-Diwan of Baroda, who was staying for some time at Santa Cruz, left for his native place Petlad for a change last Saturday He is shortly expected to return to Bombay as soon as those interested in the cause of Hindu female education think it an opportune time to take some practical steps in connection with the useful memorandum on Hindu Female Education published by him sometime ago.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The total rainfall here is 37 inches 73 cents, to date. The weather has taken a change this side. The mornings are delightful but the days are hot. The temperature is 100° just now. Mr. Lalcaca, postal inspector is acting as post master at Rajkot in place of Mr. Dadabhoy, retired. I regret to have to state that Mr. Bunshaw the Medical officer of the B. G. J. P. Railway is lying dangerously ill. Mr. Sorabshaw Culubwala the private secretary of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Vala has resigned his post. H. H. Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar is leaving on Tuesday at 7-30 a.m. for Abu for achange of air.

THEFT AT A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—Mr. Tarachand Parashram, a jeweller of Medows Street, has made a report to the Police that about noon yesterday a man entered his shop and asked to see some diamonds. Complainant removed a diamond ring valued at Rs. 400 from his finger, handed it to the man for his inspection and then turned to attend to another customer. The alleged shop-lifter in the meantime purchased a set of silver studs for Rs. 3-8 and left the place, taking the diamond ring with him. Two hours later complainant thought of the diamond ring, when he made inquiries of the man, and, failing to find any clue of him, he, late in the evening, brought the matter to the knowledge of the Police.

ASSAULT AND ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mahashankar Pitambar, a schoolmaster, charged Tribhovan Nanalal with assault and using abusive language. Mr. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. Oliviera, pleader. It appeared from the evidence that, some dispute having arisen between the parties in regard to some money transaction, the accused abused the schoolmaster and knocked him down, causing injuries to his knee and lip. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10, remarking that he ought not to have taken the law into his own hands.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF ROSARY, THANA.—On Sunday was celebrated the Feast of our Lady of Rosary by the members of that confraternity. The High Mass commenced at 9-15 a.m., the celebrant being the Rev. M. F. Pereira. The altar and the interior of the Church were artistically decorated for the occasion. The Rev. Vicar delivered a brief and eloquent sermon which was listened to with rapt attention by the congregation. After the Mass there was a procession and the benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. The Band of the St. John the Baptist Society executed very creditably the musical part of the choral service under the direction of Mr. J. A. Rebello.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR AT THE ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—At the Explanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Constable Whitehead charged James Campbell, a guard in the B.B. & C. I. Railway with disorderly behaviour at the St. Gearges Hospital. The accused was admitted into the hospital three days ago for a touch of cholic.. but as he abused one of the nurses he was discharged. The accused having refused to leave he was given in charge of the police. The accused in his defence made a number of incoherent statements. He was heard to say something about "the sphere of the spirits and "the spiritual world." He also said that he was "King of the British Isles." The accused was orderd to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING—Before Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday. Krishna Gunpat, a cart driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing serious injury to a lad named Mahipatty Bhagooji, aged six years. About half past 7 o'clock on Monday evening the lad was walking along the Reay Road, when he was knocked down by one of the bullocks yoked to a labour cart, laden with hay and driven by the accused. One of the wheels passed over the boy's right leg, causing a serious wound about six inches long. The accused was alleged to have been driving his cart at a furious pace on the wrong side of the road. Some townsmen picked up the lad and carried him to his parents, house, which was not far away from the spot. The Police had the injured boy removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present detained under treatment. At the request of the Police the case was remanded, pending the recovery of the lad.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Goolamali Sejbudin, a little Bohri boy, was charged with causing hurt. Constable Hamsworth stated to the Court that a European gentleman was driving along Abdool Rahiman Street on Monday evening, when the thread of a kite, which the accused boy was flying, came in contact with the gentleman's throat and cut the skin. Mr. Hamsworth further said that a part of the thread used for the purpose of flying kites was generally covered with fine pieces of glass in order to strike at and cut the thread of a rival kite. Superintendent Grenan, who was in court, remarked that the practice of flying kites in such a crowded locality as Abdool Rahiman Street was a dangerous one and frequent complaints had been made to the police about it. The magistrate observed that he himself had been frequently annoyed by this practice, but he did not know what to do with the little boy. Mr. Grenan suggested that the boy should be sufficiently fined, and as the fine would have to be paid ultimately by the boy's father, the latter would prevent his son from repeating the offence. The accused was fined Rs. 3.

A FATAL FIRE.—On Monday evening Ismael Goolam Mahomed, a cook employed in the service of one Haji Joosuf, residing on the fourth floor of a house at Kambeker, was holding a lighted kerosene oil tin lamp over the fire-place, to examine the contents of a pot that was over the fire, when some of the oil accidentally fell out of the tin on to the fire, causing it to suddenly flare up, the flames catching the tin lamp, causing the man to drop it. An explosion followed almost immediately after, and set fire to the cook's clothes. A purdah (screen) which was hanging over the fire-place also caught fire. An alarm of fire was raised and several Municipal steamers appeared on the scene, but their services were not brought into requisition, as the neighbours had extinguished the flames before they got a firm hold of any part of the building. The unfortunate cook was most severely burnt all over the body and was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 5 o clock yesterday morning. The damage done to the building by the fire is estimated at Rs. 100. The house is insured for Rs. 50,000. Mr. Turner, the Corner, held an enquiry at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

A POINT OF LAW.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Jairam Piraji, a native medical practitioner, residing at Vadni Gadi, charged Cursetji Kaka and Nowroji Dinsha, ward-clerks in the Municipal Assessment Department, and Rama Visram, peon in the same department, with trespass, intimidation and assault on the 2nd September. Mr. Kerker, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant; while the accused were defended by Mr Crawford, Solicitor to the Municipality. Mr. Brunton, Municipal Assessor, produced a warrant by virtue of which complainants' goods were distrained in payment of municipal outstandings amounting to Rs. 143-8-10 due to the Municipality by the holder or occupier of the premises. Mr. Kerker contended that the warrant was illegal inasmuch as it was not made out in the name of the party whose goods were to be distrained. His second contention was that his client was neither the "holder" nor the "occupier," and consequently he could not be made liable for the payment of the amount due. The complainant then gave his evidence, which was to the effect that while the accused were removing his medicine bottles he asked them their authority. They showed him the distress-warrant, but they could not show his name in it. Complainant said that his brother Vassanji Piraji, who was dead, owed the bills to the Municipality. The premises in respect of which the bills were owing were situated in De'Souza Street, whereas he lived in a house in Samuel Street, in which he had his dispensary, and which belonged to Ebji Oomersy. Some further evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—The friends and admirers of Mr. Wamunrao Damodharji Pitale presented him with an address of congratulation on Saturday afternoon, in the hall near the temple in Madhawbaug at 5-15 p.m. The hall was filled by about two hundred and fifty gentlemen representing native society. Mr. Narayan Casinath the president of the reception committee and members received the guest, at the entrance of the hall. After spending some time in conversation and in hearing the dulcet strain of a stingband, the President read the address as follows:—Dear Sir,—We desire to express our sincerest congratulations to you on your nomination by Government, as a Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay. This important appointment has been conferred upon you at a time when the co-operation of the Justices is in much request for the purpose of bringing to the notice of Government the needs of the people generally, and now more especially, in connection with the deep and widespread distress occasioned by the plague and the consequent suffering. The Justices have also to discharge the onerous function of explaining to the people the true intentions of the Governmet in adopting the preventive and remedial measures which are so often misunderstood, leading to much discontent and dissatisfaction; also in helping Government in times when public tranquility is disturbed on account of sectarian or racial differences among the masses. Thus, these nominations are rightly more valued and appreciated than ever before as opening up a very large field of disinterested labours for the good of the public. We beg therefore to tender our best thanks to the Government of Bombay for raising you to this position of trust and usefulness. We have no doubt you will prove yourself worthy of the confidence reposed in you and pray that the Giver of all good things may shower on you His choicest blessing and grant you life and strength to discharge the duties appertaining to that position in a way satisfactory to all concerned, and to maintain the tradition of your family, whose services to Government have already been recognised in a fitting manner. In conclusion, we beg to offer you a souvenir in token of the event and of our heartfelt rejoicing on this occasion. The President handed the guest of the evening, Mr. Wamanrao, the address engrossed on parchment and presented him with a valuable diamond ring as a souvenir and garlanded him with flowers. Mr. Vamanrao replied in suitable terms.

FATAL STRUGGLE BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS.

ABOUT half past 8 o'clock on Monday night an altercation took place between Saidhoo Chinnoo, aged thirty five years, and his younger brother Papa, aged twenty four years in front of their house in Kamatipoora 2nd Lane. From words they came to blows and within a few minutes after the struggle, the elder brother, who had been in delicate health for some time past, dropped down and expired. The occurrence being brought to the knowledge of the Police, Superintendent Nolan, Inspector Stanford immediately repaired to the spot and instituted an inquiry, from which it appears that the younger brother did not attend his work yesterday and was sulking over something. He would not go home to take his meals, but sat down on a bench on the roadside at a short distance from the house. His elder brother Saidhoo, who had just returned from his day's work, went up to him and asked him not to be fooling himself and to have his evening meal. Papa, however, declined to do so, whereupon Saidhoo slapped him on the face. The younger brother then jumped up from his seat and struck Saidhoo with his fist about the body. The two brothers then closed with each other, exchanging blows with their clenched fists. The struggle continued until their mother, who, on hearing their cries, came out of the house, separated the combatants with the assistance of some of the neighbours. Within a few minutes after the elder brother Saidhoo dropped down in a faint on the road and was carried upstairs into the house, where he expired shortly after. The deceased, it was alleged, had been since some time past ailing and appeared to be a man of weak constitution. Yesterday morning, the body of the deceased was removed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the Coroner held an inquiry. The Coroner's Surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that the death was due to aortic disease and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded. The accused Papa was then conveyed to the Mazagon Police Court and charged before Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Superintendent Nolan explained to the magistrate the circumstances of the case and also brought to the Court's notice the verdict of the Coroner's jury. The Magistrate under the circumstances discharged the accused, remarking that no offence had been committed.

THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

THE troops to leave for England in the IndianTroop Service Transport Nubia on Friday next are approximately as under, including 1st Battalion Gordon Higdlanders, and will be brought to Bombay in three troop trains. From Punjab command, 24 officers, 2 ladies, 613 non-commissioned officers and men, 23 women, 43 children, 39 men 1 woman and 2 children (invalids) From Bengal Command,—2 officers, 89 non-commissioned officers and men, 0 women, 22 children, 76 men, 3 women and 5 children, (invalids) from Madras Command,—56 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 women, 11 children, and 53 men (invalids) from Bombay Command and various corps 24 officers, 7 ladies, 6 children, 131 non-commissioned officers and men, 9 women 15 children, 82 men invalids and 11 insanes. In all 50 officers 7 ladies 6 children 889 men 46 women 91 children 254 invalids, 4 women and 7 children. Besides 1 petty officer, and 4 men of the Royal Navy will leave by her.

The 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders and details from Deolali with their Baggage will be brought to Bombay in four troop Extra Trains, on the 5th and 6th October 1898, as follows. The First Train with 4 Officers, 4 Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants and 100 men (including the usual Working Party and Guard) the whole of the families of the Regiment and the heavy Baggage, will leave Deolali at 9-0 p.m., on 5th October and arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 the following morning. The Second Train with the Details (approximately 4 officers and 241 men and all families of the details) will leave Deolali 10-0 p m. on the 5th October 1898, and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 6-30 the following morning. The Third and Fourth Trains with the remainder of the 1st Gordon Highlanders and details will leave Deolali at 9 and 10 p.m. on the 6th October 1898 and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 5-25 and 6-30 the following morning. The regulated number of water-carriers should accompany the Troops proceeding by rail. The Troops and Baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT ST. MARYS' COLLEGE

The annual athletic sports of the St. Marys College which commenced on Monday last, in the compound of the college at Nesbit Road, were successfuly concluded last evening. There was a fairly large attendance of ladies and gentlemen on both days. The College promises and its extensive compound were decorated with flags and buntings of variegated colours. The race course was marked out with bannerets and chinese lanterns. That the college staff take exceptional pains towards the training of the students in various physical exercises is abundantly proved by the fact that the Institute has been the holder of the "Champion shield" for the last five years. Some of the events on the programme, such as Sack Race, Obstacle Race, Band Boys Race &c. proved very amusing and elicited sounds of laughter from the spectators. In Sword Exercise and Physical drills, the junior boys made a capital show, reflecting great credit on Sergeant Instructor G. Wells of the Bombay Voluteer Rifles. Neatness, time and position of the smaller boys in Sword Exercise were admirable. With regard to the Physical Drills there was nothing special to judge between the three squads, the time and position being almost perfect, still preference was given to the smaller boys owing to the excellent manner in which the performed they second exercise. Evolutions on the parallel bars were pretty fair. The tug-of war was the last item on the card and at the final pull, the rope snapped, causing a good deal of mirth. The following are the results of the various events contested during the two days:—

FIRST DAY.

300 Yards Race Juniors—F Elliot 1, and F Taborda 2
250 Yards Race Juniors—Cahill 1, and F Singleton 2
400 Yards Race Seniors—A Hurst 1, and H Halse 2
200 Yards Race Juniors—Winterbottom 1, and Wakeman 2
200 Yards Race Day Scholars—L Higgins 1, and S Lander 2
High Jump Seniors—R Hagan 1 and P Mahoney 2
Bicycle Race Juniors—Walker 1 min 58 sec 1, Taborda 1 min 58 sec 2, and Webber 2 min 10 sec 3
Spoon Race—John King 1, and Jack Hurst 2
Hoop Race—William Linsdale 1, and Tenis Major 2
150 Yards Hurdle Race—Kershaw 1, and Gillespie 2
Bicycle Race Seniors—Charles Pereira, 1 min, 49 sec 1, Arthur Hurst, 1 min, 51 sec 2, and P Gellespie, 1 min, 59 sec 3

SECOND DAY.

100 Yards Race Final—Frank Elliot 1, and John Cahill 2
100 Yards Race Juniors—Hopkins 1, and McDermott 2
160 Yard Race Days' Scholars—Norman DeSmeir and Oriel Ringrow 2
150 Yards Race Junior—Williams Bland 1, and Charles Alvares 2
150 Yards Race Seniors—Harry Pereira 1, and Riehard Hogan 2
150 Yards Race Days' Scholars—Joe Carave 1, and St A Ringrow 2
300 Yards Race Seniors—Harry Pereira 1, and O Kershaw 2
Polo Jump—O Kershaw 1 and Tenis Allix 2
Sack Race—Frank DeLemos 1, and Frank Elliot 2
Obstacle Race—Vowles 1, Flaskett 2, and Wakeman 3
Band Boys' Race—Tenis Allix 1, Arthur Hurst 2, Francis Falcao 3

D'ARCS MARIONETTES.

THIS exhibition at the Novelty Theatre is increasing in popularity which it deserves for seldom does Bombay witness such a novel and amusing entertainment. The Pantomime is in every respect complete with its Fairy prelude, its introduction, its Harlequenade, and its transformation. For if Mr. Agustus Harris, of Drury lane seeing the degree of pantomimic perfection of wood wax and spring joints should elect to manufacture, instead of engaging a Company next Chirstmas?—There will be a faerewell Matinee on Saturday next.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th September 1898:—

IRON BAZAAR RENTS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th September 1898, forwarding a representation from the Iron Merchants requesting a reconsideration of the enhanced rate of ground-rent. *viz.*, Rs. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum, which the Trustees have, ordered should be charged from 1st October 1898 for the land occupied in the Iron Bazaar, Carnac Bunder; and recommending that the present rate of Rs. 1 1-4 per square yard per annum be allowed to continue for another year, say up to Dewali of 1899 (November 1899), as the iron trade has not been remunerative for the past two years, and a continuance of the Rs. 1 1-4 rate for some time longer would be considered a great concession and help; and making further remarks.

Resolution.—The Trustees see no reason why the orders contained in Trustees' Resolution dated 20th April 1898, should be modified.

SHED ACCOMMODATION.

Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 25 March 1898, pointing out that the traffic of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company both local and transhipment, has considerably increased of late and that the shed accommodation at Nos. 7 and 8 berths, usually allotted to that Company is not sufficient. Submitted letters from the Agent, Austrian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company, dated 22nd and 30th March 1898. Submitted note by the Secretary dated 3rd June 1898, saying that it seemed to be advisable to consider the question of a larger addition to the shed space at Nos. 7 and 8 berths and there would appear to be no difficulty in doubling the accommodation by adding a storey to the present shed. Submitted letter from the Engineer dated 27th June 1898, reporting that the present foundations of the South Jetty shed, Victoria Dock (berths 7 and 8) are not strong enough to carry an upper storey, but, if new piled foundations be put in, an upper storey can be erected without increasing the number of posts on the ground floor; and forwarding plan No. 4980—M.-5 in two sheets, one showing an upper floor over the whole of the shed with an increase of 54,000 square feet of covered floor area, and the other showing an upper floor on the four outside bays leaving the middle bay which as it is at present, only a cart and wagon road, with an extra covered area of 39,600 square feet; and estimating the probable cost in each case at Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 respectively. Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent dated 5th July 1898, showing the revenue earned from the Austrian Lloyd's Company from local cargo and transhipments during the last two years; and offering remarks as to the construction of the proposed upper stories to the sheds in question. Submitted statement showing particulars of the transhipment cargo landed and shipped by the Lloyd's steamers from July 1897 to June 1898. Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 7th August 1898, reviewing the papers on the subject and read para, 8 of his minute concurred in by the other members of the Docks Committee; recommending that the proposal to add an upper storey to sheds Nos. 7 and 8 in the Victoria Dock be approved, and that detailed plans and estimates be called for. Read minutes by Trustees thereon concurring generally in the Chairman's recommendations.

Resolution.—The proposal to add an upper storey to the shed serving berths Nos. 7 and 8 in the Victoria Dock, as recommended by the Docks Committee is approved, and detailed plans and estimate should now be prepared and submitted for sanction.

REPAIRS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th September 1898, forwarding the plan and estimate referred to in Trustees Resolution No. 220, dated 5th July 1898, for rebuilding a length of 73 feet of the quay wall at Victoria Bunder, which was breached in the south-west monsoon; saying that the total cost exclusive of Engineering will be Rs. 4,552.

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of anticipated surplus revenue. The B. B. & C. I. Railway and Colaba Land and Mill Companies should be advised of the commencement of this work.

THE TRUSTEES PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Read letter to the Trustees Medical Officer, Dr Shivdas Parmanandas, dated 22nd September 1898, intimating that the occurrence of plague amongst the Dock labourers and employes of the Trust has rendered necessary the opening of the Trustees Plague hospital, and requesting him to make the necessary arrangements; submitting for sanction a list of the staff required and proposed salaries. Read letter from Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas, dated 26th September 1898, submitting for sanction the list of the staff with proposed salaries required for the hospital.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd Sept 1898.	Total from 1st April to 23rd Sept 1898.	For week ending 23rd Sept 1897.	Total from 1st April to 23rd Sept 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	19	480	20	403
„ piloted out of harbour...	14	493	13	332
„ transported	12	390	18	231
„ attended to	0	50	3	6
„ warped	0	37	...	27

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJI HORMUSJI and Co's. cotton circular dated Hongkong Sept. 16 says:—The market could hardly be said to have been relieved of its past stagnation under heavy loads of sold and unsold stocks without adequate outlets open for immediate consumption, but for the very low prices submitted to by holders which, during the latter part of the ofrtnight, were in some measure an incentive to dealers to operate for a rise. This led to the off-take only of some approved spinnings of Nos. 10 and 20 at very irregular prices, and at a further decline of dols.1 to dols.3, under the hurry an anxiety of holders to quit. Buyers at first were very much under the spell of the rebellian of the two Kwangs, and apprehensions having been rife as to the prolongation of its duration, they had to resort to the measure of advocating the working of the Mills in Bombay short time with a view to bring about curtailment of arrivals by a wire to that effect to The Bombay Mill Owners' Association. But that measure not being feasible under the present state of the spinning industry in India, China, and Japan, without the co-operation of the mills of the latter two countries, the inevitable was properly scanned, and seeing that the present congested condition would of itself sooner or later work the cure and work the end aimed at of curtailing supplies, and advices of the rebellion coming shortly to an end having likewise been received, the present very low prices--low enough to leave a good margin in the country markets and to strike a fair average with previous high prices—were taken advantage of, to some extent to operate in superfine grades, with the result that about 4,500 bales chaged ownership as under:—

			Dollars.
1,200 bales of No	20	sold at	81 to 88 and 91½
250	do 16	do	78 to 85 and 90
80	do 12	do	73 to 78
2,205	do 10	do	66 to 75 and 79 to 85
20	do 8	do	70
25	do 6	do	71

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 7,900 bales and shipments coastwise and Norhwards of 1,500 bales—at 55,000 bales consisting of

17,000 bales of No. 20		19,000 bales of No. 10
9,000 do. 16		1,500 do. 8
7,000 do. 12		1,000 do. 6

Sold but, uncleared stocks are estimated at about 40,000 bales Japanese spinnings in the matter of prices have suffered further than India descriptions, but holders of these are also very eager sellers and even under a further decline of dols. 2 to dols. 3, about 2,000 bales No. 20 and 16 were worked out at dols. 85 to dols. 88 for the former, and dols. 84 to 86 for the latter. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 145 wire and Rs. 145-1-2 post.

In Shanghai the same feeling was predominant all during the fortnight as here. Prices had gone low enough to induce dealers to come forward by slow degrees, and advices from the country markets being favorable for Nos. 20 and 10—from the River Markets for No. 20 and from Newchwang for No. 10. the present low prices, brought about by a further decline of Tl. 1-2 to Tl. 1, were availed of to operate to a fair extent, and about 4,200 bales were dealt in as follows:—

1,300 bales of No	20	sold at	Tls 64.25	to	Tls 67
150	do 16	do	62.50	do	65
50	do 12	do	58.50		
2,700	do 10	do	51.75	do	56.75

leaving about 34,000 bales unsold in stock. Japanese and local spinnings, in spite of low rates, have been largely in competition with Indian spinnings. About 3,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16 of the former at about Tls. 68 and Tls. 66 respectively, and about 2,200 bales Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16, of the latter at a further reduction than before of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 have been placed in the market. Exchange on India, as on the 12th instant, has been advised at Rs. 199¼ wire, and Rs. 200 post.

In Japan nothing has been done for exports, but a moderate local demand has arisen under the influence of a good rice crop. No. 20 is quoted at Yens 81 and No. 16 at Yens 76.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a botton.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT PYDOWNEE.

IN connection with the wedding of his only son, Husan, an entertainment was given by Sirdar Oomer Jamal last night at the residence of his brother, Mr. Oosman Jamal, at Pydownee. A spacious and pretty *Shamiana* was erected in front of the house, which was most artistically decorated and tastefully furnished. The whole place was brilliantly illuminated. The building was literally ablaze with thousands of multi-coloured lamps. In response to the invitations issued by Sirdar Oomer Jamal, a large number of leading influential citizens were present. The marriage festivities commenced on the 29th ultimo, and since then thousands of Mahomedans have been geusted as the guests of Sirdar Oomer Jamal, who has spared no labour or expens to make the festivities a grand success. For the last several days he hae not only been entertaining his co-religionists, but has also been giving away large sums of money in charity, and liberally helping his poor co-religionists. Last night was set apart for an entertainment for europeans, Parsees, and Hindus. The beautiful and spacious Shamiana in which the guests were accommodated, was throughly crowded. After taking light refreshment which was liberally provided for, the guests dispersed about mid-night.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.

Heyland, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, from Poona
Hughes, Lt, Ms, 2nd Lancers, en route to England, from Bangalore
Hill, Lt Col, Ms, Middlesex Regt, en route to England, from Wellington
Haig, Surgn Capt, Punjab, I M S, proceeding to Mombassa, to join Uganda Rifles, from Malakand
Ballard, Capt, Punjab, R A, on duty, from Rawal Pindi
McLaren, 2nd Lt, Pundjab, Gordon Highlanders, on leave, from Gharial

OCTOBER 4.

Douglas, Lt, Bo, 1st Wilts Regt, on medical certificate, from Quetta
Mason, Capt, Bo, R A, medical certificate, tour expired, from Cutch Mandvi

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Broome, Capt, Bo, 9th Bo I, off leave, to Malegaon
Legat, Lt, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on duty, to Ahmedabad
Slayter, Capt, Bo, R A, medical certificate, off leave, to Ahmednagar
O'Malley, Lt Col, Punjab, 1st Cavalry, from leave, to Edwardesabad
Pitman, Capt, Punjab, XI Hussars, from leave, to Simla
Western, Major, Punjab, 1st Cavalry, off leave, to Edwardesabad

OCTOBER 3

Mollay, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, off leave, to Poona

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m. Plain Clothes.

Members are requested to send to Head Quarters for their Arms, Accoutrements and Saddlery as early as possible.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 5th October, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week;—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.

To-day at 6-45 a.m. and 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

To-morrow at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying.

2. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court to-morrow Thursday, at 7 a.m. and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow Thursday, after drill.

3. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Monday next the 10th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

4. The following promotions are ordered in No 2 Coy—
Bombr H B Wyllie to be Corpl in No. 4 Subdivision
Bombr F D McAlpine to be Corpl in No. 3 Subdivision
A Br H Rhenius to be Bombr in No. 3 Subdivision
Gr J Woodward to be Bombr in No. 2 Subdivision

5. There will be instructions in Laying after drill at Byculla and on Wednesday morning at the Fort Nos. 1 of Subdivisions are reminded that no one who is not qualified is allowed to lay a gun at practice 2 members of each subdivision should be detailed for practice in laying in addition to the No. 1.

6. Members requiring helmet fittings, Buttons, Gunades or Putties, etc, are requested to apply for them from Head quarters.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	80 57	78 4	80 29	73 52
Tuesday, 4th Oct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	80 57	78 4	80 29	73 52
Total fall to Oct. 4th 1897 ...	82 09	81 15	84 28	90 60
Total fall to Oct 4th 1896 ..	88 44	86 69	93 02	93 10

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered..................	203	94
On the 3rd October, 1898	0	31
Total..............	204	25

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Nagapatam, a brisk fall in Rajputana, the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Agra and Allahabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds along the Coast from Mangalore to Veraval are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is more or less above the mean of the season almost everywhere, and the excess amounts to from 5° to 11° at Ratnagiri Bomba, Surat, Neemuch, Bhuj, Deesa and Karachi. They minimum temperature is 5° in excess at Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Lahore. Humidity has increased considerably at Ghadechi, Veraval, Indore, Ratnagiri and Colombo, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo (1·73"), light to moderate showers at Poona, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut and Negapatam, and a few drops at Cochin, Mangalore and Sholapur. The low pressure area off the Malabar Coast has become somewhat more concentrated, and a small depression has now formed whose centre lies somewhere about Latitude 11½° N., Longitude 63° E., where the abnormal deficiency amounts to a little over a tenth of an inch. The sea along the Coast is smooth or slight, but as the winds have become cyclonic, the weather on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin is squally and unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain accompanied by thunder and lightning in Ceylon, the Bombay Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. TOWERS.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 4.

Tuesday: Pressure is inclined to increase over the south of the peninsula and over Tenasserim, but has decreased elsewhere, most in the N. W. Pressure is higher over the Central Provinces and the peninsula than elsewhere but the pressure differences are small. Winds are generally westerly in Northern India north-westerly to westerly on the Madras coast and easterly on the West Coast and over Burma. The force is almost everywhere low and calms are reported from Central Bengal and the Central Provinces and Rajputana. The mean temperature is low over the Punjab the N W Provinces the Central Provinces and a part of Madras but is more or less excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum is 105 degrees at Jacobabad. General showers have been received over the west of the peninsula and scattered showers over Burma and Madras. Wellington has received over two inches but no other station in India reports even one inch of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·756
Temperature of the Air............................degrees	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................................	79·5
Dew Point..	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)......	78·6
General Directions of wind*..E, SW, NE, E, NW,	NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	172
Fall of Rain	0·39
Total fall during the month............................	0·44
„ year............................	73·92
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th Oct.......	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—October 3.

10 p.m. ...	83·0

TUESDAY—October 4.

6 a.m. ...	78·4
10 a.m. ...	84·5
2 p.m. ...	87·4
4 p.m. ...	87·1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt Commander 2731 tons Captain J R Durant cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1961 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd September) with a cargo 7,257 tons of coal.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Verona, 1950 tons Captain S Barcham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 15th September with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Gisela, 4 251 tons, Captain F Mosca, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama 27th August with a general cargo and Mr Yanezka and 8 deck passengers

THE s s Caledonia, 1,716 tons, Captain H Richardson arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (11th September) with a cargo of 1,01,600 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Mr A Montechoff.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (1st October) via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo Mr Dridge, Mrs Haddon and child, Dr Mrs Mason and 389 deck Passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Hardwick Hall, 2675 tons, Captain H Phillips, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool 6th September brought a general cargo, 3 horses and Mr N Quinl, Mr R St G Clarke, Mr F Earle and 4 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Sutlej, 2,103 tons, Captain A Symons, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from China via Colombo, With China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E J Commissariat, Mr A Joosabhoy, Lieut Bruce, Miss A Evans, Mr J Macdonald, Mr J Thomas, Mr H H Bennett and 5 deck

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 4.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson.		A Munjee
Ileafee	372	Nacoda		A Munjee
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Joosub
Dalhousie		Warden	(Govt. Dock)	R I M S
Wagner	2207	Cave	Marseilles	E D Sassoon & Co
Kt Commander	2731	Durant		K N & Co
Annie	2145	Grahl		M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Smith	Calcutta	M M & Co
Mobile	930	Miller	Persian Gulf	B P S N Co
Nubia		Henning		Transport
Khandalla	1318	Whitehead	P Gulf	M M & Co
Investigator		Henning		R I M S
Pigeon		Mowbray		R Navy
Lapwing		Carr		R Navy
Dean	958	Hamilton		R Steuart & Co
Bombay	2047	Saunder	China	P & O Co
Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Mauritius	B & P S N Co
Scindia	2050	Smith		M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Thomas		M M & Co
Ula	3426	Wadge		M M & Co
Caledonia	1716	Richardson		

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Nowshera	1961	Stone		4-10	M M & Co
C	Naseri	911	Raffin	R S Ports	6-10	B P S N Co
F	Lorenzo	2031	Wing	Karachi	6-10	F M & Co
L	Afghan	1139	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
M	Kagoshima Maru	2602	Nunome	Japan	4-10	N Y Kaisha
N	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	5-10	M M & Co
P	Courland	769	Fairwether	Natal		D Abdula
Q	Patna	1164	Acheson	Zanzibar	8-10	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Fackeer		Shprd & Co
Brahmani	524	Cassum		do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Florida	2050	Chapman	Hamburg		J M & Co
4	Nevasa	1945	Jacobs			M M & Co
5	Bengal	2751	Witmer	China	11-10	P & O Co
6	Peninsular	3074	Wheeler	London	8-10	P & O S N Co
9	Hardwick Hall	2675	Phillips	Karachi		K N & Co
10	Hochheimer	1507	Gladshort	Hamburg	8-10	G & Co
12	R Rubattino	3044	Sufonts	Genova	12 10	Balduino
13	ormida	1499	Delaya	China		Baldovino

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bahaduri	1590 tons gross	Shprd & Co
Indravati	1053 tons gross	do

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Verona s	Barcham	Hongkong, Sept 15
	Gisela s	Mosca	Yokohama Aug 27
	Caledonia s	Richardson	Batoum Sept 11
	Ula s	Wadge	Calcutta Sept 22
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi Oct 1

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
4	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, etc
	Goa s	Plommer	Zanzibar, etc
	Kagoshima Maru s	Nunome	Japan, etc
	Nowshera s	Stone	Calcutta, etc
	Kt Commander s	Durant	Calcutta, etc

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sutlej, for Aden
„ Hardwick Hall, for Antwerp
„ Gisela, for Trieste via Karachi
„ Dumra, for Karachi
„ Hochheimer, for Hamburg, etc

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Algeria s—2 cases brandy, 5 cases qunine, 4 cases whisky and wine Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
City of Venice s—35 cases whisky and 50 cases portwine Dhunjeebhoy Chwasjee, 50 hogsheads ale, and 20 hogsheads stout Robinson Marrison and Co
Clan Gordon s—4 cases whisky, Noel and Richards

FROM LONDON.

Thorndall s—8 cases glass paper, A Mahemedally.
Peninsular s—5 cases medicine Phillips and Co, 23 cases becon cheese, ham, provision etc Eduljee and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

B Rubattino s—135 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 120 cases brandy Jamsetjee Nowrojee

FROM CHARENTE.

Elen Hall s—11 cases brandy Kerrawalla Brothers.
Peninsular s—31 cases brandy Jamsedjee Brother and Co

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—53 cases wine and 35 cases vermouth D Cowasjee, 5 cases medicine V Bhicca and Co

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—5 cases provision T Akbarally, 50 cases vermouth L G Inzoll, 14 cases provison C Baggians

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—27 cases grass bangles, D Mody and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—20 bales skins, 35 cwt kapetta, 37 cwt rampatri, and 120 cwt gum M Jaffer, 39 bales skins Muncherjee Shapoorji and Co, 20 bales skins Ahmed Abdoola and Co, 30 cwt deer horns Buxibhoy and Sewjee, 50 cases condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons, 18 cases mother of pearl shell and 4 cwt bees wax Mohdina Lallji, 5 cases peacock feathers Nanjibhoy Megjee, 45 cwt turmeric, 12 cwt dry ginger and 46 lbs ivory M Mooljee and Co, 78 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Florida s—938 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton fly Isaac Wright and Co, 10 cwt dry ginger Megji Mooljee and Co, 1500 cwt myrabollams N Futenally and Co
Hochheimer s—110 bales cotton, 4000 cwt linseed, 4000 cwt rapeseed, 200 cwt ajmaseed and 1750 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton Isaac Wright and Co. 110 cwt coir yarn Megjee Mooljee and Co, 4000 cwt bone meal M Jamail

FROM BREMEN.

Hochheimer s—40 cwt gum John L Kirsten and Co, 1,101 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Lorenzo s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 2000 cwt linseed Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy, 125 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee, 48 bales hemp Seervai and Chiney

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2,912 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE

Gisela s—1,314 cwt myrabollams W Kipp, 600 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 100 cwt castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—17 cwt dry fish Yaru Shun and Co 250 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 10 cases butter P F Talati, 1 cwt fishmaws R Fazal, 86 cwt Sharkfins Merallibhoy Mooraj

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—399 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 200 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 1500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 50 tons old iron Lyon and Co, 100 tons old iron W and A Grahams and Co
Bormida s—1 bales piece goods Cursetjee and Co

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—THE Empire of India Life Assurance Company, was formed at Bombay rather more than twelve months ago, by some of the leading members of the Indian community, both native and European, and the results obtained during its first financial year which ended on the 28th February last, shew that the office has made a most promising start. The work of establishing a new life-office is one of enormous difficulty, and progress at first is naturally slow. There is, however, every ground for satisfaction with regard to the company's operations so far. The business has been considerable in amount whilst the expenses for the first year are moderate. During the twelve months 728 proposals were accepted, assuring the sum of Rs. 10,590,000, and yielding in premiums Rs. 49,041. The balance on the year's working was upwards of Rs. 25,000, and out of this it is intended to write off the whole of the preliminary expenses—Rs. 7,530—a sensible proceeding, and one which the directors claim to be unique for the first year of a life assurance company. The company, it is evident, is wisely administered, and possesses what we may term quite a democratic constitution. The articles of association provide that in order to give greater security to the policyholders two of the members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the policyholders from amongst themselves, the only qualification being the holding of a with-profit policy in the company for a sum of not less than Rs. 10,000, such policy to have been in force for not less than two years. The company's interpretation or the various systems or life assurance too is of the most liberal character, and this fact together with the promising beginning already made and the illimitable field which the Empire of India is formed to work, give every assurance that the future of this office will be marked by an unusual measure of prosperity and success.—*Insurance News.*

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 4.

AN extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made in London yesterday, amounting to 5 lakhs, on Bombay, at 1s. 4d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent, to 110 1-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime lower, at 25·28 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent, advanced 1-16 per cent, to £62 9-16; but Indian Stetling Loan remained at 113 1-2. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 12 3-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. There was no change in the price of Bar Silver, at 21 3-16d. per oz.; and the value of the metal in New York was still 61 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·83 dollars. About £75,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

For Linseed the quotation was 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

At closing yesterday the Liverpool Cotton Market was steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; while America Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, extreme quotations being 2 63-64d. for October, and 2 31-32d. for February-March delivery. The Manchester Market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid-Uplands continued at 5 3-8 cents per lb, Futures both for January and April were 3 points higher, at 5·31 and 5·45 cents per lb. respective. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 65,000 bales.

In our local market for this staple the sales amounted to-day to 12,000 bales. The mills bought 100 bales Mulkapore at Rs. 128 per candy; 200 Dhamargaum, at Rs. 115; 100 Oomrawattee, at Rs, 130; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 115; 300 Broach, at Rs. 141 1-2. Exporters took only 200 Karanja, at Rs 128, Quotations are:—Rs. 154 for Broach; Rs. 127 for Bengal; Rs, 137 for Bhownagger.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are unchanged for the former, in a quiet market; and for the latter they are 1-2 a per cent lower, with a steady feeling in the market.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	594	bales.
Wheat	2,334	cwts.
Linseed	11,571	,,
Rapeseed	6,993	,,
Gingellyseed	3,309	,,
Poppyseed	2,924	,,
Castorseed	9,903	,,
Rice	7,510	,,

FREIGHTS—are quiet but steady. The S. S. Hardwick Hall has booked at 18s 6d per ton, for Antwerp.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s 4 3-32d. for three months' sight credits Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the demand for Bank Paper was small Rates were firm all day and advanced 1-32d, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
France	170	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady though quiet at 94 11-16 for 3 1-2 per cents, for Money, and 94 9-16 for Account, with 84 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—Oriental Mill are Rs. 20 lower, Lukhmidas and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10 each.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 27th September, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 12th September, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 12. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 27. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,92,97,655	7	5	1,62,62,253	2	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,14,64,642	0	6	5,11,03,069	10	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,84,352	8	9	4,13,550	13	2
Sundries	24,87,483	4	10	25,31,888	6	3
Rs.	10,22,84,133	5	6	9,91,90,772	0	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	53,64,720	0	0	56,84,247	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,18,374	0	0	71,16,374	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,85,28,884	14	2	1,82,50,776	8	10
Accounts of Credit do.	2,06,15,504	3	5	2,03,83,268	6	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,77,19,763	9	10	1,76,62,814	13	8
Balances with other Banks	8,15,922	15	0	6,98,836	2	9
Bullion	1,390	14	0	1,390	14	0
Dead Stock	13,13,238	15	5	13,14,040	4	7
Stamps	8,909	5	0	9,399	5	0
Sundries	15,14,730	7	6	14,99,534	9	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,20,24,300	7	7	1,19,14,889	11	0
Do. at Branches	1,73,58,388	9	7	1,43,65,154	4	0
Rs.	10,23,84,133	5	6	9,91,90,772	0	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,11,100	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,75,475	Dec.
Other Deposits	3,67,069	Dec.
Post Bills	1,93,528	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,91,156	Inc.
Loans	2,97,934	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,31,228	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,57,090	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	4,49,761	Dec.
Cash at Branches	7,03,415	Dec.

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	[illegible]	...	3
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,071	1,339	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks	3,371	1,439	2	4,812
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	201	101	3	335
Per mile of Ry do.	12	6	..	18
Total to corresponding date do.	3,248	189	19	4,456

Increase for the week ... Rs. 95
Ditto to date ... ,, 356

R-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,184	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	16,65,178	17,28,016	66,300	35,60,494

Increase for the week ... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ... ,, 87,194

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th September, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	983	940	—	—	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,440	54,643	...	23,203	...	61,205
Goods	55,035	46,418	8,617	..	...	1,84,889
Other earnings	3,233	3,659	..	421	...	6,450
Total for week	93,713	1,08,720	...	15,007	...	...
Aggregate	9,33,653	11,91,197	...	...	...	2,52,544

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUDSON—September 21, at Nagamally Estate, South Travancore Tea Company, Tinnevelly District, the wife of Apothecary Alfred Hudson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PARKER—WILLIAMS—September 17, at St Thomas Church, Cocanada, by the Rev A E Stanley, James M Parker, P W D, youngest son of the late Rev J F Parker, Canon of Lismore, Ireland, to Lilian Margaret, only surviving daughter of Mrs Williams and the late Captain T Watkin Williams, of Newport, Pembrokeshire and grand-daughter of the late John Macmillan, of Irvine, Ayrshire, formerly Ex Engr, P W D, Bengal.

DEATHS.

AUBERT—September 24, at Madras, after a long and painful illness borne with great fortitude, Frederick Charles, youngest son of the late Eugene Alexander and Frances Aubert, aged 28 years, 6 months and 13 days.

LISSENBURG—September 22, at Wood Bourne, Ootacamund, after a brief illness, Merlyn Rosalie Charlotte, the darling daughter of Mr and Mrs Willie Lissenburg, aged 3 years and 5 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1898.

"MARCHAND's people were delighted to see General Kitchener" and, to welcome the new comers, the Major produced a bottle of champagne of which hosts and guests partook. The correspondent who informs us of this cordial meeting of French and English at Fashoda was one of the two who telegraphed to London a few days before that the Sirdar went south with instructions to take possession of Fashoda, if necessary by force. He and his confrere never imagined that the imbroglio would be amicably arranged over a friendly bottle. Major Marchand, with one hundred and fifty Senegalese irregulars and five Frenchmen was entrenched in spot of land, the natives around being unfriendly, and a number of his followers having succumbed to the climate or deserted. Four of the officers who set out with him were dead. That being the case, the delight of what was left of the expedition at the arrival of the Sirdar need not be attributed altogether to French politeness. But when General Kitchener in a friendly way hinted to Major Marchand that his occupation could not be regarded as effective, seeing that it was obviously untenable, that officer replied that he could not leave his position without orders from Paris. The French Government, as we have since learned, have expressed their willingness to discuss the question and Major Marchand has been directed to send home an officer with his report by the Nile route. The French view of the matter was set forth in the statement made by M. Hanotaux in the French Chamber in answer to Sir E. Gray's declaration that the British sphere of influence and "what Egypt may claim" covers the whole extent of the Nile Valley. The reply was that a smple declaration could not give validity to a vague statement which did not even define what part of the region in question was claimed by Great Britain and what part might be claimed by Egypt. Within the last month the organ of the Quai d'Orsay has been inspired to say that the rights of France in regions which Egypt had lost were quite as good as those of Great Britain, and that any differences that might arise could not be settled by a monologue like that of Sir Edward Grey, but must be discussed by the light of events, which made it necessary for the Congo Free State to occupy a position on the Nile at Lado. The French on the Upper Ubanghi and on the Bahr-el-Ghazal could not protect their territories on the Congo without having a point of observation on the Nile. The Nile question, according to this exponent of the views of the French Foreign Office, must be settled like that of the Niger, by mutual concessions and with due regard to the general international situation.

That is all very well, but the last mail brought the interesting information that for some time past supplies of all kinds have been sent by the newly opened railway in the Congo Free State to the French territory beyond for Major Marchand. An expedition had set out from Ponillac, near Bordeaux, consisting of sixteen officers, including engineers. A contingent of Native troops was to have been taken on board at St. Louis. Great secrecy was observed about the preparation of this force, which, besides machine guns and ammunition will take with it a steel gun boat in sections. Two such gun boats were taken with the Marchand and Liotard expeditions, and launched on the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Presumably those gun-boats would have accompanied the expedition to Fashoda, and might have been expected to take part in the fight with the Dervish steamers sent by the Khalifa to reconnoitre and find out who were the white men that captured Fashoda and drove out the garrison. We are told that while one of the Khalifa's gun-boats returned to Omdurman for reinforcements, and so fell into the Sirdars hands, the other remained to watch Marchand's force. If two French gun-boats were on the Nile, they would in all probability have sunk and captured the Khalifa's. The same might, however, be said of the Sirdar's well-armed flotilla; but there is no mention of their encountering this solitary Dervish war vessel. With characteristic promptitude, the Sirdar, having been informed by Marchand that his landing would not be opposed, put his force on shore and established a post behind that of the French so as to cut off their access to the Mainland.

THE "Looker-on" whose pages are amongst the brightest in Blackwood, in an appreciation of Prince Bismarck which begins with the assertion, that a collection of the Iron Chancellor's great qualities would be worth a year's revenue to England at the present time, relates a circumstance which deserves special notice now that Dr. Busch's "Secret Pages" suggest the necessity of caution in treading our way though the mazes of high policy. Every one remembers the prosecution of Dr. Geffckin for the unpardonable offence of publishing the Diary of the Emperor Frederick after that monarch's untimely death. The Diary showed that the reconstruction of the German Empire was due to the energetic initiative of the Crown Prince Frederick, and the firmness with which he resisted and bore down the opposition of Prince Bismarck, who dwelt on the danger of arousing the jealousy of the then sovereigns of Germany. The Diary showed that this opposition was only overcome when the King of Bavaria professed his willingness to himself propose that King William of Prussia should be proclaimed at Versailles Kaisar of the restored Empire. The Chancellor denied that there was a word of truth in that statement; he even went so far as to assert that the Diary was a forgery. Dr. Busch's Pages show was not his real opinion. While denouncing the Imperial Diary as an impudent fabrication he had the best of reasons for knowing that its genuineness would be established by the production of the original manuscript. Indeed so well was the existence of that work known, and its authenticity of that recognised, that it was the intention of the Chancellor and of the Emperor expectant, to seize all papers in the Palace when the Emperor breathed his last. The Diary was however smuggled out of the Palace and conveyed to London for safe keeping, and so the intention to suppress it failed. Well, we now learn that when the Chancellor's denial of the truth of the statement in the Daary was rising throughout Europe, the "Looker-on" was the recipient from a personage, high in the political service the following account of an interview with the Crown Prince:—"The war was over German unification safely accomplished, where this gentleman met the Crown-Prince, and congratulated him on the aggrandisement of his House. "My congratulations were received coldly—so coldly that I began to wonder what unluckly word I had used. But there was a greater surprise to come; for he went on to say that he doubted whether there was very much cause for congratulation. 'My feeling,' he said 'is much like that of a man who, after being congratulated by his steward on the deposit of a handsome sum of money at his bankers, finds that it is the price of all the timber on his estate, lately cut down.' This was amazing; but he went on to give his reasons, which I found rather impressive. And then came the reasons, in effect these:—As a reigning family the Hohenzollerns hold in Prussia a position which they should be sorry to lose and loth to weaken. The King of Prussia is not only Sovereign Prince, Crowned Head, with all the prestige and authority of that condition, but also, and before all that, chief of a clan, and surrounded with the devotion of clanship. The State was prosperous, ever steadily advancing, strong enough to take care of itself and seize whatever good hap fell in its way, without being a conspicuous mark for jealousy or much in the way of other ambitions. Question, then, whether it was wise to risk these advantageous conditions by submerging the clanship, and by envolving the fortunes of the House with those of other States which, in effect, were clans too—clans different in character, with histories of their own, jealous of domination, and strong enough and numerous enough to be dangerously disagreeable if affairs do not turn out well. There have been times, since the Emperor Frederick's death, when these reasonings had point, though they seem to have very little now. But the question is, how to reconcile them, as reported by an entirely credible person who heard them from the Prince's own mouth with the extracts from the Diary. They are far more accordant with what is generally known of Frederick's character and opinions, than is the advice which, according to the Diary, he urged on Bismarck. Bismarck wrathfully denied that he needed any such urging or any such priming; and yet the Diary cannot err. But the Bismarck memoirs are to come."

WHILE waiting for those Memoirs we have Dr. Busch's candid pages, in which we learn that the Emperor Frederick's Diary fell like a live shell in the Bismarck camp. The Prince's fery knew no bounds. He directed Busch to denounce it as a forgery. The faithful Secretary ventured to say that in his opinion it was genuine. "I have better reasons then you." retorted the great Statesman "to know that it is genuine. The whole of it is sentimental work, and full of five phrases showing its origin. But as you will have seen from what you have read, you must first say it is a forgery. If it be proved to be genuine by the production of the original, it can be dealt with in another way. You can point out how inaccurate it is and how deficient in many ways—always having regard to the fact that the writer was the son of the first and the father of the present Emperor." The suggestion is permissible that the man who could deliberately order in amanuensis to inform the German press that the Diary of his late Sovereign was a forgery, when he in the same breath told his subordinate: "I myself consider the Diary more genuine than you do!" would be capable of laving claim to the honour of proposing the re-establishment of the Empire even had he opposed the elevation of the Hohenzollerins to that proud elevation. The Chancellor scarcely veiled his contempt for what he described as the inertness and want of political grasp of King William. For the Crown-Prince he had conceived a feeling akin to hate, accusing him of a listless love of pleasure, and much else. In Prince William, the present Kaiser, he saw a "Potsdam Guardsman" whose one good point was that he disliked "the Professors"—Virchow and others of equal eminence, whom his grandfather favoured. "Perhaps we will find in him the rock of bronze that we need." Besides, Bismarck's original idea was, that Prussia should absorb the other States, and impose her stronger organization on them. He despised the South Germans almost as much as he hated the French. He might well have been as unwilling as Prince Frederick confessed himself to the sink. Prussian individuality in the German aggregate the Crown Prince and Bismark each professed the same creed as regards the divine right, Prussia to swallow up the best and the same horror of her being absorbed by them. How could either of them in proposing a step which he considered retrograde and mistaken? It is clear that we have not yet got at the bed rock of fact in the strange and eventful revelation of 1870-71.

CORONER's jurors in England have just commenced another agitation against compulsory viewing of the body at inquests. They wish to bring about such a change in the procedure of coroner's inquiries as shall make it not requisite in ordinary cases for the jury to "view the body"—a task which is nearly always repugnant, and indeed not seldom dangerous to health. Attempts to induce the legislative adoption of this change have failed hitherto, mainly because of the opposition of the Coroners' Society to the proposal. When Sir Matthew White Ridley, who was chairman of a Select Committee of the House of Commons which reported in favour of some such change several years ago, was recently questioned on the point by Mr. Yoxall, he replied that the coroners were adverse to the ides, and that he could not undertake to introduce a bill. It seems absolutely necessary in the interests of justice, and the full and proper discharge of the duties of a coroner's court, to see the body, lest conspiracy became too easy. It would be difficult for a jury to bring in a verdict of death from natural causes, or for a batch of witnesses to give evidence in favour of such a verdict, after the jury had viewed a body whose head or chest bore the marks of a knife or revolver; but in the absence of such a view, half a dozen witnesses and a pliable policeman could demonstrate that a man hacked to pieces by a murderer had been run over by a cart. If the coroner's surgeon were invariably called in, there might be no necessity for the view which he could report upon and swear to. In the new representation to Government it is urged, that the opinions of the coroners, as individuals, were not formerly correctly represented to the Home Secretary, and that a poll of the coroners and deputy coroners would result in a majority of votes for the proposed change. The advocates of the change suggest that "viewing the body" should only be compulsory for the coroner, except in difficult cases, where the coroner may think that the circumstances are such as to make it desirable that the jury ought also to see the remains.

THE General Department, week by week, publishes an extraordinary jumble of figures dealing with the progress of the plague. The designer of the form has probably by this time been transferred to some other department, where his ability to give little information in a bulky form has fuller scope. Instead of giving the position at a glance, particular care seems to be taken that as little as possible shall strike the eye, and the deduction of any tangible fact shall be the work of prolonged and intricate calculation. However, without going too deeply into the body of figures, we find, that whilst a few weeks ago many districts were absolutely free from plague, there were very few in which fatal cases did not occur in the last seven days of September. Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nahi Kantha, Panch Mahals, Thar and Parkar, Sachin, Janjira, besides the Sind divisions have alone been free this week. Bombay city now totals 32,636 admitted plague cases since September 1896, of which 28,779 were fatal, the figures of the last week being 255 and 194 respectively. Karachi has had 7,394 cases and 5,914 deaths and Poona 9,379 cases and 6,977 deaths. During last week throughout the presidency there were 5,434 cases and 4,074 deaths, making a total in the two years of plague of 1,46,939 attacks of which 1,16,534 proved fatal.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Law of the Bombay University, held last Friday, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E. was unanimously elected Dean in Law, in place of the late lamented Sir Charles Farran, Kt., for the remainder portion of the year.

THE following officers will be appointed on the Personal Staff of Sir William Lockhart on his assuming Command of the Forces in India:—Captain J. A. L. Haldane, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders; Captain Q. G. K. Agnew, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers; and Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, 18th Bengal Lancers as Aides-de-Camp, with Captain W. G. Beyts, R. A. M. C., as Surgeon.

THERE is every probability of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, availing himself of furlough in January or February next. It is presumed that Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, who officiated as Deputy Secretary early this year when Mr. Carnduff went on privilege leave, will act again.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the same Special Jury, Clive Durant continued his address to the jury in his defence. With a view to remove any prejudice that might exist in the minds of the jury against him, he gave them a history of his Indian career, dating as far back as the year 1875. when he was the proprietor and editor of the *Oriental Figaro*. He told the jury how he was connected with some of the wealthy and influential English firms in Bombay, and how he came in conflict with the editors of certain newspapers in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Durant had not finished his address at the adjournment until this morning.

IT is reported that, on his return from privilege leave, Mr. P. C. H Snow, our late Municipal Commissioner, will be appointed Commissioner of the Central Division in the place of Mr. J. K. Spence.

MAJOR HARLEY, D. S. O., lately employed in the Egyptian army, is granted leave for six months from the 30th June.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI will play in a match at Simla on the 6th and 7th instant for the Patiala eleven, against the Simla Cricket Club.

CAPTAIN W. SCOTT, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, is granted an extension of three months in the appointment.

ON vacating his post as Adjutant-General in India, General Morton will take up the command of the Lahore District early next month, deferring his leave Home until the spring.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. A. WEIR, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon in Baghalkhand, has been granted a short extension of furlough by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and will return to duty by the 25th November next.

THE booking of pilgrims by railway from plague-infected areas to stations near Nagore, in the Tanjore District, and Orrarannamalli, in the South Arcot District, will be suspended during the Kandiri and Karthigar festivals respectively.

UNDER instructions from Army Headquarters the reports of Commanding Officers now before Government, and elections already made by private soldiers in British regiments in India in connection with the extra messing allowance, are ordered to be "held in abeyance until final orders are passed."

MAJOR MAHON, R. A., officiating Deputy Director-General of Ordnance, vacates that appointment on 5th October on the return from leave of Major Fixott, Major Mahon will visit the Giridi coal fields and the Burrakur iron fields before leaving for England, in order to make enquiries on the subject of the recent coking experiments which were conducted in England.

A SENSIBLE change has been made from the 1st instant in the daily weather report issued by the Meteorological Department at Simla. Reporting stations are now grouped in blocks of four or five each Those stations with generally similar conditions have been kept together, but the grouping has been introduced primarily for the purpose of making the information contained in the report more easily read off, and not with the object of placing together stations with similar meteorological characteristics.

THE final report on the jute crop for the season 1898 has been issued. There is a notable decline both in area and outturn as compared with last season. The acreage cultivated has fallen off by 527,200 acres or over 24 per cent, while the yield on the restricted area is estimated at 88 per cent of a normal crop. The gross outturn, which was put at 48 lakhs of bales in January last, is now reduced provisionally to about 46 lakhs of bales. The reduction, however, has already been more than discounted in the market.

THE Resident in Kashmir having again brought to the notice of the Judges of the Chief Court that the instruction conveyed in the Court's Circular Memo. No 4784 G., dated the 17th February 1894, directing that a period of at least six weeks should be allowed for the return of summonses sent for service on persons resident in Kashmir, are not always complied with, the attention of all Judicial Officers has been invited by the Hon'ble the Judges to the Court's General Letter No. 3977, G., dated the 28th November 1895, with the request that the instructions on the subject may be carefully observed in future.

Sport is given to understand that the Committee of the memorial fund which was raised to provide a suitable monument to the memory of the late Mr. Steuart, M.F.H., have handed over a handsome donation to the Bombay Gymkhana with a request, that a perpetual challenge cup may be provided for competition at the Sporting and Athletic Meeting which is held annually at this season of the year. No more suitable manner of keeping the memory of this good sportsman green amongst us, observes our contemporary could have been found, as he was the first to organise these meetings, which for the past eight years have been so successful in Bombay.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 24th of September was 183, against 199 and 231 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 111. There was one death from cholera, against two and four in the two preceding weeks: the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 11. There were two deaths from plague, against one and seven in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were six deaths from tetanus against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 50 and 18, respectively, against 48 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·4 per mille per annum, against 28·7, the mean of the last five years.

THERE was a large increase in the number of rioting cases in Assam during the year 1897, the increase being most marked in Goalpara, Darrang and Sibsagar. In Darrang the increase is undoubtedly due to riots on tea gardens, due partly to changes in the management and also to discontent caused by the high prices of food supplies. In Sylhet there were 486 cases against 479 in 1896, of which 145 were dismissed, leaving 341 cases to be dealt with. These riots, however, are not so serious as those in Eastern Bengal, where one riot in every twenty ended in loss of life, while in Sylhet deaths occur in only one case out of 66. The large amount of rioting in Karimganj is attributed to the weakness of the police force in that sub-division. The subject is one that has engaged the attention of the Assam Branch of the Indian Association, who consider that the sentences inflicted on rioters are not sufficiently deterrent.

THE resolution on the Bengal Police Report for 1897 shows that Government has not in recent years spared money for the improvement of this most important Department. Expenditure, which at the commencement of the decade appeared to be stationary, has since increased by thirty per cent., and that at a time of much financial difficulty. This is as it should be, there being a general agreement that organised crime should be more effectively dealt with. But what have we got for the outlay? Mention is made of seventeen graduates of the Calcutta University, 525 scholars who have passed the First Arts or Entrance Examination, and over two thousand who know English to some extent, all employed in the force; also of a police school. But crime has increased 33 per cent., not counting the last year, when, owing to famine, the increase was 60 per cent. In rioting, murder and dacoity, a marked increase has taken place during the last two years, while detection has fallen off.

DESPITE the addition of a sixth Judge to the Bench of the Punjab Chief Court, the report on the administration of civil justice in the province during 1897 shows a further increase in the arrears of pending appeals. But the appointment of the sixth Judge took practical effect only from November, and it was perhaps hardly to be expected that in two months the effect would be very visible. Doubtless the report of the year 1898 will have a more satisfactory tale to tell. The figures for 1897 show that appeals of three months' standing and upwards have increased from 1,218 to 1,417, and those of twelve months' standing and upwards, from 609 to 810. In a Government Resolution on the subject it is remarked that: "The remedy alike for the conjestion of business in the Chief Court and for the excessive cost and inconclusiveness of much petty litigation appears to lie in the amendment of the law of Appeal, a subject on which the Lieutenant-Governor is now addressing the Chief Court."

THE following are the Artillery Practice Camps, finally decided upon:—In Bengal:—Barkachha near Mirzapur 6th, 46th and 60th Field Batteries, dates not fixed; Harha, near Cawnpore,—"D." Battery, R. H. A., 30th and 41st Field Batteries, dates not fixed; Pur or Gurgaon, after cavalry manœuvres,—"H" and "I" Batteries, R. H.A., 15th, 54th and 70th Field Batteries; Palipahari, 10th to 31st January—52nd 55th and 80th Field Batteries; Pur, siege operations 1st February to 15th March—Nos. 6, 9 and 11 Companies, Southern Division. In Punjab:—Hutti near Campbellpore, 17th to 19th November,—"K" Battery, R. H A., 51st and 57th Field Batteries, 24th Company, Southern Division, and two ammunition column units; Samrala near Ludhiana, 5th to 17th December—"A" Battery, R. H. A., 11th, 24th and 50th Field Batteries and an ammunition column unit; Muridki near Mian Mir, 8th to 17th December—3rd and 47th Field Batteries and two ammunition column units; Dhagal near Rawalpindi, 2nd to 14th January.—Nos. 2 and 3 Mountain Batteries, R. A., and No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery; near Mooltan, 18th to 28th January—71st Field Battery, No. 12 Company, Eastern Division, and one ammunition column unit.

WITH regards to the *charas* prospects of next year the Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir reports that:—"Owing to the uncertainty in the demand for *charas* in the Punjab, said to have been caused by the duty now levied on that commodity, our traders in Yarkand have, since the last autumn, evinced considerable indecision in effecting purchases of this year's exportation. Although in the usual course they would have begun buying in November yet, in the present case, no transaction was made at all up to the end of January. As late as the 15th April only about 900 maunds had been collected, despite the fact that the price of *charas* in Yarkand was four annas per seer less than what it was at the corresponding period of the preceding year. From a report, dated the 24th July, from the news-writer in Yarkand, I learn, however, that up to date 1,300 pony loads of *charas* have been bought. This quantity should roughly represent 3,900 maunds. Still more recently information has been received that transactions in *charas* are still being made, and that with a view to keeping down prices, the Hindus have formed a ring, agreeing not to compete against each other in their purchase. It is still premature to make a comparison between this year's probable export of *charas* and the export of preceding years. It seem to me that even if this year's export proved to be unusually large, it would not justify the inference that the present duty on *charas* could be well levied without detriment to the trade in that merchandise."

THE fluctuations in the trade in *charas*, owing to the recent duties imposed upon it, are of some interest, writes a contemporary. It was remarked in 1894-95 that *charas* would probably be imported in some quantity during the succeeding year in order to anticipate the imposition of the duty then contemplated. The expected rise duly followed. In 1895-96 the imports went up by nearly 2 1-2 lakhs, but, curiously enough, the Ladakh imports only increased from 3,255 to 3,656 maunds, while the greater part of the increase came through Kashmir. The duty (fixed at first at Rs. 20 per maund) took effect from the 1st April 1896, and it is noted by the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, that the local traders were convinced that this would altogether ruin the trade in *charas*. In 1896-97 the *charas* trade again deserted the Kashmir for the Kulu route, and the local authorities in the Kangra district were confronted with the fact that, in spite of the imposition of the duty, Kulu imports of *charas* actually went up by 200 maunds, Taking, however, into consideration the great decline in the Kashmir importation, it would seem that the total import into the Punjab was some 1,600 maunds less, though its largely increased tariff valuation shows the decline as from Rs. 5,44,965 worth to Rs. 4,98,310 only. In the present year, the route changed once more. Imports via Kashmir rose from 584 maunds to 1,817 maunds, and those via Kulu fell from 3,895 to 2,333 maunds. The total import, therefore, has been only 300 maunds less than last year: but the tariff valuation has again increased, and the total imports have risen in value to Rs. 5,97,11.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RETIREMENT OF THE SIRDAR.

THE FRENCH AT FASHODA.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Cairo correspondent states that the Sirdar leaves Egypt about 15th instant.

The same correspondent gives the following further particulars of the Anglo-Egyptian occupation of Fashoda. When General Kitchener reached Fashoda he found Major Marchand entrenched with 130 to 150 Senegalese, and five Frenchmen upon a small tongue of land. Numbers of his men had either died or deserted, and the natives in the vicinity were very menacing. Marchand's people were delighted to see General Kitchener.

Major Marchand came down to the water's edge to meet the Sirdar, and in reply to the latter's notification of the Egyptian occupation of Fashoda, said he was unable to leave his position, without orders from Paris.

The Sirdar and Marchand chatted amicably together and Marchand produced a bottle of champagne which all drank.

It was pointed out to Marchand in a friendly manner, that it was impossible to regard his occupation as effective for the reason that his position was untenable.

The Khalifa's gunboat which brought the news of Marchand's occupation of Fashoda had been sent to Omdurman for reinforcements, while the other gunboat remained at Fashoda watching Marchand's proceedings

THE FASHODA GARRISON.

OCT. 4.

The Cameron Highlanders have arrived at Cairo, and thus only Egyptian troops remain at Fashoda.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF MARCHANDS EXPEDITION.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" continuing his account of the proceedings at Fashoda, says that the French force occupied a virtual island of about five accres.

General Kitchener first landed alone and Marchand, said that he would not oppose the Sirdar forcibly. The latter therefore landed his men and established a post behind the islet, thereby barring Marchand's passage to the Mainland.

Of the French officers who accompanied Major Marchand on his expedition four had died.

The French Government is communicating with Major Marchand via the Nile, instructing him to despatch an officer with his report, using the Nile route.

THE TROUBLE AT PEKING.

The American Gunboat Petrel accompanies the cruiser Baltimore to Tientsin.

OCT. 4.

The American Minister at Peking telegraph that there is no serious danger yet, but the situation gives cause for considerable anxiety for the future.

THE KHEDIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Khedive has paid visits to the Ambassadors at Constantinople with whom he held lengthy conversations.

COLONEL E. G. WAUCHOPE'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 4.

Nevertheless the War Office have decided that the substantive rank of Colonel is not earned by a lamporary command of a brigads in full.

Arrangements are being made to ensure at least, that Corps leaving India, receive their Frontier medals before their departure.

RETIREMENT OF NURSING SISTERS.

Lady Superintendent Maxwell-Muller and Sister Mowbray of the Indian Army, nursing service, retire this cold season.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE KHANS NAWAZAIS AND DIR.

A dispute has broken out again between the Khans Nawazai and Dirs and both sides once more arrayed against each other in Bajaur This being a closed time for agricultural operations there, nothing else occupy these gentry; but their quarrel is likely to be settled withoutfurther bloodshed.

MILITARY NOTIFICATICN.

Major Ooker 2d. Bombay Infantry, and Captain Fagan 1st Punjab Infantry has been selected to accompany the detachment of Sikh Police for British South Africa Company North Zambesi.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel Sadler, Assistant Post Master Resident at Aden have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

Sergeant Major Lang succeeds to the Quatermaster ship of the 2nd. Battalian Durham Light Infantry, Vice Quarter Master Qualitrough retired.

THE SIMLA FANCY FAIR.

OPENING BY LADY ELGIN.

A great function was the openihg fancy fair by Lady Elgin to-day. The Town Hall looked like a fairy land. Everybody who is anybody was present.The stalls lucky-bag and what is already known as that scandalous production the "fancy fair gazette" were in great request.

COMMANDER-IN-DHIEF'S ORDER.

Major Ross, Durham Light Infanftry to officiate as Assistant Military Secretary and Lieutenant Duncan, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to officiate as Aid-De-Camp, to General Galbraith, wnile Commanding Bombay. Captains Polard, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Southey, 7th Lancers, and Errington. 1st Grenediers, also Elliot 4th Hyderabad Contingent, Lancers and Kirkwood 4th Ditto Infantry and Waller Deoli Irregular Horse also Lieutenant Fisher third Bombay Caaalry and Dacosta 5th ditto have all passed under paragraph 331, Army Regulations in India.

(REUTER TELEGRAMS)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer, Carthage arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-19
Bar Silver	28 3-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

POONA S. P. C. A.

POONA, OCT. 4.

A public meeting of European and native ladies and gentlemen, interested in the Supression of Cruelty to Animals, was held under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. James, this morning. Major Burton, Royal Artillery, at first took this matter in hand and commenced to raise subscriptions. Nearly Rs. 1,368 were collected The Hon. Mr. Crowe proposed and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pallanjee seconded that the Hon. Mr. James take the chair. Major Burton said that the movement establishing a local society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was started and a temporary committee formed. Lord Sandhurst most kindly consented to become the patron, but for some reason the committee did not meet with much support from the native gentlemen of Poona, and wrote to the secretary of the Bombay Society, who gave him the names of two gentlemen—namely Sardar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee and Mr. Bootee, who had rendered conspicuous assistance Major Burton in conclusion proposed "that thie meeting considers that the formation of a society is desirable, that it be called the Poona and Deccan Society. Colonel Feetcher R-A., proposed "that this meeting approves generally of the rules of the Bombay Society. The following gentlemen were elected the Executive Committee:—President the Hon'ble Mr. Spence; members, the Hon'ble Crowe, Brigadier General Spragge, Colonel Fletcher, Mr. Shepperd-, Colonels Hoskyns and Smart, Veterinary Colonel Adams the Rev Mr. Dichins, the Chief of Kagul, Messrs. Dorabjee Puddamjee Dorabjee Bootee, Bhandarkar and Kazi Shahbudin. and Major Burton to be honorary secretary and treasurer.

Colonel Fletcher said they ought to be very grateful to Major Burton for establishing the Soeiety. He had been personally instrumental in establishing the Society in Madras. Doctor Bandarkar said cruelty had equally bad effect upon animals and the man who inflicted it. Upon dumb creatures to become British objects, this society received a ready welcome. All ancient religious Hindu society strongly upheld the sympathy and show tenderness towards the lower animals. He reberred to the Buddist Scripture inscriptions Asoha. He said that most ideas beiong-ng to our civilization had become corrupt; though not wilfully. Taking life they treated animals cruelly. He himself witnessed cruelty towards tonga ponies, with backs rubbed coming from Ahmednagar to Poona. Persons also through ignorance badly used their dumb servants; he seconded the motion. The Hon'ble Mr. Spence then proposed, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to H. E, Lord Sandhurt for kindly consenting to become the Patron of the society and that the Maharaja of Kolhapur be invited to become the Vice-President. The Hon'ble Mr. Spence then read a latter from the Military Secretary to H. E.Lord Sandhurst to the effect that the meeting has His Excellency's greatest sympathy. Lord Sandhurst felt that it would be preferable if the meeting were to appoint a local gentleman of standing in Poona as President as all knew that His Excellency is absent from Poona a considerable time however they were aware of His Excellency's sympathy for animals, and his love of a good horse. The speaker said that his own sympathies were of course largely with the ryot, and his very useful animal the bullock-Government had largely to rely upon the ryot for revenue, and it was felt that he should be taught to treat his bullocks with proper kindness. Sirdar Rao Bahadur Coopooswanji Mudliar seconded the resolution. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee proposed a vote of thanks to the Honorable Mr. James. He said that by the sympathetic co-operation of gentlemen of position, they were able to form a society advocating the cause of dumb animals. He was sure it would go to the hearts of his Hindu brethern, and cause general satisfaction in their efforts to preserve the lives of the lower animals. The Reverend Mr. Dickens supported the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. James said, that as he had the honor of presiding, he would not detain them long; one thing he noticed that a society seldom started under such auspicious circumstances. The action taken by Major Burton, Colonel Fletcher and others, had enabled them to come before the meeting to-day, provided with the sinews of war in the shape of Rs. 1,300. Of course he could not make any official promises, but though they might rely on Government giving the Society such help as was given to the Society in Bombay and Elsewhere in the way at fines inflicted for cruelty, it was gratifying to heart from Dr. Bhandarkar and others present, that the object had the approval of all castes and creeds. They felt they had before them avery goood Example of the Maharajah of Kolhapur and the Chief of Kagal, who have promised their support. All that remains will be, to so far conduct the Society in such a way as to maintain the interest which now existed. They must have a reliable staff for carrying out the object. Major Burton had his heart in the work. Col. Fletcher had already similar experience in Madras, but he was reminded just then of the little saying Quis custodict ipsis custodes this may be taken, that while they were looking after the wellfare of the animals, they must see that cruelty was not occasionally inflicted on ryots themselves unless the latter were prepared to pay to be let alone; but with the able Sacretary and cordial co-operation of Magistrates, they would be able to select responsible men, who with the assistance of the Police Superintendent would see the work performed. The rest remained with the Magistrates, many of whom he saw before him. A few suitable fines inflicted might strike wholesome terror into misdoers. The Society was for the prevention rather than the punishment of the crime. He referred chiefly to the drivers of carts and tongas and hoped they would soon see an improvement. The meeting then disolved.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Two more matches in connection wirh the Harris Football Tournament were played this afternoon on the Polo ground. The first match was between the 20th Hussars and the Royal Irish Regiment. The Hussars won the toss and elected to play North which gave them a slight advantage. The Irishmen set the ball in motion and with some fine dribbling between forwards, was carried behind the Hussars goal line. The opening was chiefly remarkable for some pretty passing between players of either side, but nothing occurred. The Royal Irish Left Forward came up with a dash and secured the first goal. The game for the next few minutes was of a mutually accommodating character both sides playing well. The Hussars soon retaliated and made one goal; a foul against the Irish was claimed, but nothing came of it. Another good assault by the Hussars was again converted but the Irish added another goal and the Hussars then ably pressed forward and scored anothor goal for their side. Both teams were playing a correct game The Irish knocked another goal for their side and the Hussars then made a third goal when the whistle sounded. The score now stood 3 all. The Hussars restarted the game but the sphere was quickly returned; they had to turn their attention to their own goal; a corner to the Royal Irish followed, but was unconverted. One of the Irishmen had to be removed from the field. The Irish being short-handed continued to press vigorously and were soon rewarded in the shape of a goal. The Hussars returned to the charge and scored one goal. When time sounded, the score stood at 4 goals all Play will be resumed on Thursday morning. The second match was between the Royal Artillery from Kirkee and the Royal Irish Rifles. The Irish started the game and went into the territory of the gunners, they became assailants and the Rifles in turn forced them back into their own half, where the ball lingered awhile. Play for a little while was of a very even character, and nothing resulted, though both sides played well. Hands against gunners were given, but an attempt to get in was frustrated. The gunners eventually managed to score a goal. The Rifles back then turned up, and playing well with their forwards, scored a goal to their credit. The whistle sounded the score standing at one goal all. The gunners once more again pressed hard and were able to secure two corners, both of which were unproductive of any good. Passing between gunners forwards and left forwards occurred, but the Irish forwards soon drove the ball out of the way, The playing of the gunners was perceptibly better in the second half. The Rifles took possession and scored. a goal. Afterwards an in and out game took place. The gunners tried hard to draw level, but despite these efforts the game closed in a win for the Royal Irish Rifles by two goals to one.

DACOITY AT OODEYPORE.

A very serious dacoity took place on the first instant, when a party of armed dacoits attacked the village of Oodeypore near Junnar in the Poona District, The dacoits were dressed in uniforms, and are believed to belong to one one the gangs in the Ahmednagar district. They attacked the house of a wellknown Marwadi in which eleven members of the community were assembled. The dacoits seized eleved men, and cut off all their noses; they them ransacken the house, tearing and destroying all papers. and bonds. and subsequently making a heap of them set fire to them. After pillaging some other houses, they made off. The police are making enquiries. Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent with a party of police left Poona for Junnar.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI.

There were ten cases and ten deaths recorded in Hubli on the 23rd ultimo. and 36 cases and 19 deaths in the Poona district yesterday.

THE HYDERABBD RIFLE MEETING.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 4.

A large number of officers, ladies, and others, assembled early this morning, at the opening of the Hyderabad Rifle Meeting, which was signalized by the time gun being fired by Mrs. Graham, wife of the Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT HYDERABAD. TITLES AND DISTINCTIONS.

A magnificent ceremony of true Oriental type took place this morning, at Chow Mahala Palace, in connection with the Nizam's birthday, Nuzzers were presented to his Highness by nearly two thousand people, including the nobles and others of distinction, and subsequently the Nizam honoured several of the deserving subjects with titles. Sir Vikar ul Dowlah was raised to the dignity of Sir Humayan Jah, and the young son of Sir Salar Jung was entitled Salar Jung, the third.

This boy is about twelve. Five officers of the Hyderabad Imperial Service troops were made Jungs in honour of their alliance with the British Army organization, conspicuous among them being Captain Hsham Ali Beg who attracted the Queen's notice at the Jubilee. Nawab Akbar Jung, C.S.I, was made Akbar-ud-Dowlah Akbar-ul-Mulk and four native bankers Rajah Bahadurs. Several courtiers received marks of distinctions which included the presentation of elephants.

The Nizam's staff comprising of Major Afsur-ud-Dowlah, Nawab's Mahab Yar Jung, Lukhnan-ud-Dowlah and Rajah Dharmchandra presented valuable nuzzers at the end of the Durbar and then the Nizam retired.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 4.

There were no plague cases to-day. Aeother clean bill was presented on Monday—no fresh cases nor deaths reported. There was fall in the General death—rate which stood at 51 against 62 the average of past five years. The highest mortality was in ward No. 8, the figure being 8 as against 4. The total suspected plague cases remains the same. seizures 230 deaths 192.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

14TH BOMBAY N. I. vs. SHROPSHIRE L. I.

THIS was the first of the two games played last evening on the Cooperage and though the 14th eventually ran out winners by a goal to nothing by their enemies the point was rather the result of a lucky advantage from the starting bully which Sargrut bring quick to utilise before the Shrops could realise the situation, landed the N, I. winners as stated already.

As soon as play was started the 14th rushed away from the bully and Hunt conting to Sargrut the latter struck the ball through scoring the first point for his side. For the next ten minutes after play was re-started the ball travelled up and down the ground at a rapid pace. The 14th at length moved up their centre and Gurdat Sing sent in a hot shot but offside being claimed and given the point was disallowed. Then the 14th again returned to the attack and Lees had to kick over the limit and concede a corner to save his charge. From the corner stroke Hamer got possession and a pretty run up the right put Akbar Khan in trouble for a few minutes. The attack however lacking was beaten back and the 14th once again became the assailants, Stick gave the Shrops a temporary advantage and relieved the pressure but Sargrut came up the 14th right wing and middling to Gurdat Sing a good shot was sent in but Lees saved grandly and play settled down in neutral ground for the next ten minutes. The Shrops were the first to break through and gaining a corner from a melee in front of the 14th charge maintained their advantage to half time when the 14th were leading by a point. On the resumption of play after the interval the Shrops charged down from the opening bully but were brought up within the striking circle by Jawahir Singh and play returned to the centre line where Sewram Metha passing across to Deonak a pretty run up the left located the game in frount of the Shrops posts. Here Hunt had two good chances of a shot but muffed both and Manning returning the ball to mid field with a sweep Hamer got possession and Maxfield working up into the circle struck for goal but was ruled off side. From the free hit the Light of the 14th moved up the right and Less had to give a corner to save. The corner hit gave a short respite but Light was soon down upon the Shrops-posts and though Manning and Lord both saved several shots splendidly and the halves made grand efforts to beat back the attack the 14th continued to press-Gurdat Singh, Sargrut. Hunt each essayed to score but the defence proved unpregnable and the 14th while pressing sorely were held at bay till the referee piped time when the scores stood. 14th B.N.I. 1 goal Shropshire L. I. "Nil."

The following were the respective teams.

14th Bombay N I Goal—Akbar Khan, backs. Javahir Singh, and Gurdhanalie half backs. Lt. Light Ahmed Khan and Krishna Mathar, forwards Lt. Sargrut, Dr. Hunt, sub. Gurdat Sing Sewram Metha and Ramnak Deonak.

DURHAM L. I. vs. 8th BOMBAY; N. I.

This was all but a walk over for the Durhams who stood out inners at the call of time by six goals to love. Their for wards played a magnificent combination game while their backs were literally invincible. Their opponents howevere made a tough fight and were really outplayed only when they were wounded by the fastness of play towards the end of the second stage of the game. Immediately the first game was over the Durhams and 8th filed on the ground. From the starting bully the Durhams centre moved up prettily and Robson had a dead chance of scoring but lost it and the ball was returned up the field where Smith sent it back and Robson again shot but went wide. From the twenty-five bully the Durhams again charged down the right and Dunlop getting possession ran within the circle put it through. Restarted the Durhams worked up to within the eighth's twenty-five limit where Solez returned with a long stroke and play waged hot and fast in front of the Durhams goal for the next five minutes. Dunlop relieved the pressure and the ball passed on to Craft who took it up prettily and centred to Robson but Elderton robbed the shot and Ahmed Khan went up the left with a rush but slipping at the critical moment play was retransferred to the territory of the 8th where Salmond sent it behind. Two corners in quick succession gave the Durhams a big lift but the 8th defence proved too sturdy and though the Europeans maintained the aggressive to the piping of half time no further point was notched, the Durhams leading by a single goal. On the restart of play the Durhams immediately became the assailents and Akbar Khan had his work cut out till a claim for stick brought the 8th relief. The Durhams however were soon back again and Good carrying the ball well down the right wing centred to Blaver. The chance was right inside the striking line and though Akbar Khan staved off the first shot Blaver got in and put the ball through notching the second goal for his side. A third point soon after followed hit by Robson after which play had to be suspended on account of Craft getting a nasty nock across his throat. Immediately play was resumed the little drummer brought the ball down the right and middling to Robson the centre forward it passed on to Good who notched the fourth-goal for the Durhams. The 8th were visibly tiring and do what they would could not get over the half way limit. The Durhams maintained the attack with redoubed persistancy and soon their affrts were again crowned with success Robson from a pass out of mellee in front of the 8th post scoring the fifth point for his side to which a sixth was shortly after added by the same player and no side was piped leaving the Durhams leading by six goals to love.

The following were the teams: Durham, L. I.—Goal,—Dogla, backs—Smith and Mr. Dunlop half backs,—Stewart, John and Cook, forwards.Good, Craft Robson, Blaver and Salmond, 8th Bombay N, I. Goal, Akbar Khan. Backs LtElderton and Captain Saulez half backs Arjnak Ramnaks Lieut. Strong and Rana Rowjee forwards Tknak Tooknak Bamnak Ramnak Ahmedkhan Mahomedkhan and Haji Khan.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

To many people who have occasion to study the official returns of British foreign trade the question often occurs how the imports and exports which may have passed in transit through another country or have been transhipped at its ports are entered—whether in the case of imports as from the country of origin, and in the case of exports as to the country of ultimate destination. It may be useful, therefore, to refer to a note which for some months past has been appended to the monthly Board of Trade statistics bearing upon this question. It is explained that the imports are credited to the country of origin, and the exports to the country of actual destination, whenever these particulars are made known to the Customs authorities. It is not possible, however, in the absence of complete information, to follow this method uniformly. The following extract from the note is of particular interest:—1. Switzerland, Bolivia, the South African Republic, and the Orange Free State, having no seaboard, do not figure in the returns at all. It has been found impracticable to distinguish merchandise imported from these States, and such merchandise is therefore credited to the country containing the port of shipment. 2. Large quantities of goods from Japan China, and other Eastern countries are transhipped, at Colombo. Other Eastern goods are transhipped at Marseilles. Goods from Chili and Peru are largely transhipped at Colon, on the isthmus of Panama. In all these cases the goods are, so far as possible, credited to the country of original shipment instead of to Ceylon, France, or the Republic of Colombia, as the case may be. 3. A considerable amount of Canadian produce finds its way to the United Kingdom via the ports of the United States as in winter many Canadian ports are closed by ice. To a limited extent produce from the United States is sent to the United Kingdom via Canadian porrts in the summer. Where in such cases the official documents enable a distinetion to be drawn between Canadian and United Staees produce it is credited to the true country of origin. But in many cases such a distinction cannot be made, so that in using the statistics it should be remembered that a certain amount of the trade of Canada with this country, especially in winter, is unavoidably included under the heading "United States." 4. A considerable amount of the produce of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland finds its way to this country via Belgium and Holland. Some Russian produce comes through Germany. Much West Indian produce is imported after transhipment at United States ports. In none of these cases has any correction of the returns been found possible., and the whole of the produce is credited to the country containing the port of shipment.

Another new form of cotton bale, or rather a new mode of packing raw cotton, is announced in the latest United States mail advices. The bale, like that promoted by the American Cotton Company, is cylindrical in shape, though the process of bailing is materially different. The bale is about 36 inches long and about 18½ inches in diameter, with a density of forty-three pounds to the cubic foot. This, of course, gives a much greater density than that of the present compressed bale, and in shipments which have been made abroad vessels have, it is said, been able to stow nearly double as much cotton of the cylindrical bales as can be put in a similar space occupied by the present square bale. The bale has been called the "Lowry bale," from the name of the inventer of the process by which it is formed. A company has been established —the Planters' Compress Company—for the purpose manufacturing the presses and apparatus required to carry out the process. The press is intended for use by planters in the ginning-house. The cotton passes immediately from the gin into the press, and is at once put into the small and tightly packed bales ready for shipment. Opinions expressed on the New York Cotton Exchange are generally commendatory of the new bale. It is urged in its favour that it effects a considerable saving in freight, and that as it can be handled without hooks damage to the covering and loos of cotton in transit are prevented. Some objections as to the difficulty of sampling were mentioned, but to these it was answered that samples can be readily taken from the end of the bale.

Lancashire machinists now have on hand some important orders for the erection of cotton mills in India, an interesting feature being the number of contracts for Ahmedabad, where there are, as stated in this column two days ago, eleven mills under construction, in addition to six projected. Including mills under construction and projected, it may be said roughly that the spindle capacity of the Indian mills is now about 4,250,000. There is no fresh intelligence regarding the Chinese demand for cotton machinery. In Brazil the progress of mill construction has been greatly checked by the fall in exchange, which has, of course, enormously increased the milreis cost of erecting a modern cotton factory.

Mr. Sauerbeck's index number of the prices of commodities for August shows that the dowaward movement which set in after May still continues. The figure for last month was 64, against 66·4 in May—the highest attained this year. The following table shows the index number for each month of the present year in comparison with the annual averages since 1890:—

Average of 1891	72	January, 1898	62·8
Average of 1892	68	February, 1898	63·4
Average of 1893	68	March, 1898	63·0
Average of 1894	63	April, 1898	65·5
Average of 1895	62	May, 1898	66·4
Average of 1896	61	June, 1898	64·7
Average of 1897	62	July, 1898	64·3
		August, 1898	64·0

The main single factor in the decline since May, as in the previous rise, was the price of wheat. At the end of may the "Gazette" average of English wheat was 47s. 9d. per quarter. It has since dropped to 30s. 7d. Movements upward or downward in the prices of other commodities were not very important last month. On a comparison of the averages of the two great groups of food products and raw manufacturing materials, it appears that whilst the average number of the former is nearly 1 per cent higher than at the close of last year, that of the latter is fully 4 per cent higher.

In a report to his Government Mr. Fowler, the American Consul at Chefoo, says Shantung presents a striking picture of the "awakening" of China during the last eight years. He contrasts the attitude of the people towards foreigners and foreign trade now with what it was in 1893, when he entered upon his official duties. The great change noticed in his experience has, he observes, been gradual, not sudden. Mr. Fowler proceeds:—"In 1890 no native official would dream of calling in the services of a foreign medical man; to-day it is a common occurrence. There was then but one short line of railroad; now there are lines in several places, and many more being built or under consideration. There was then but one mill with foreign machinery, that at Ningpo; to-day at Ningpo there are several very large cotton mills, with the latest and best machinery besides others near by. In Shanghai there are over 100 mills, and scattered all over the Empire, tall cnimney-stacks loom on the horizon. Iron, steel, paper, cotton—in fact, every description of mill is being erected. In 1890 not a steam vessel of any description was allowed to run in any waters except at the treaty ports; now the rivers are covered with small steamers and steam launches. Telegraph lines run through the most anti-foreign provinces. In 1890 I had a long conversation with a high native official who had then just returned from Hunan, where he had tried unsuccessfully to run telegraph lines under Imperial authority.

He had to flee for his life, and the telegraph material was destroyed. To-day that province is eagerly pushing forward enterprises of all kinds; schools for the teaching of English are to be found everywhere, thousands of miles from the coast; the elestric light is used; bicycles are common; the foreigner is no longer stoned or reviled. For fifty years the missionary has been abused and massacred, but his day has come. He no longer needs go to the Chinaman; the Chinaman now goes to him, perhaps not for religious instruction, it is true, but for advice and to learn modern sciences, inventions, and languages. Thus to-day, in spite of the disadvantages China is now under, we find a great and growing market for our products and manufactures. In 1890 there was but one store in China where I could purchase American canned goods, confections, groceries, butter; to-day there is not a store that sells canned goods, dry provisions, or groceries that does not carry a full line of American goods, and many of them, German, Chinese, and English, have larger and better supplies of that character from the United States than from Europe." It will be observed that the enlarged demand for imported goods referred to by Mr. Fowler runs rather in the direction of what, to the Chinese, are novelties than in that of an extended demand for those to which the people had already become accustomed.

Mr. M. S. Madtheosssan, of Paris writes a long letter upon an alleged displacement of British cotton goods by those of Italian production in the Turkish markets. Assuming that this change has actually taken place, our correspondent explains it in the following manner:—(1) That the Armenians, who for the most conduct the trade between Manchester and Turkey, have since the massacres become apprehensive as to their position and the security of their property there; (2) that Italian coloured goods, including prints exhibit better taste in design than English; and (3) that the Armenian merchants do not give credit as freely as do the European merchants who distribute Italian goods in Turkey. All this will be news to merchants of experience in the Turkish trade. In the first place it is not the fact that the exports of British cotton piece goods have fallen off in recent years. On the contrary they have increased enormously, as the following figures shows:—

Exports of British Cotton Pice Goods.

	To European Turkey Yards	To Asiatic Turkey Yards
1893	304,918 200	168,891,300
1894	395,663,100	238,183,900
1895	337,184,500	212,954,800
1896	313,406,200	211,127 800
1897	427,729,800	270,012,400

It is quite true that certain kinds of cheap Italian coloured woven goods find a market in small quantities in Turkey, as in some other markets, but their competition with British cotton goods is insignificant. As for printed calicoes, no country is able to compete in the Turkish markets at all seriously with Great Britain. The statement of our correspondent is, in short founded, upon misapprehension as to the facts of the case. His reasons for the assumed change fall to the ground, therefore. Certainly they would not be acknowledged by the Armenian community of Manchester, who are shrewd, capable merchants, understanding their business thoroughly, and they continue to conduct their trade without being conscious of any such drawbacks as Mr. Madtheossian cites.

The new issue of the "Board of Trade Journal has the following:—A despatch, dated 2nd June last has been received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consul General at Seoul, reporting that the Corean Government have decided to open to foreign trade the ports of Song Chin, Kunsan, and Masampo, and to constitute a trading mart in the city of Ping Yang. Ping Yang is the citty which Chinnampo forms the treaty port, and when the latter was opened to foreign commerce, on the 1st October last it was pointed out to the Corean Government that its value as a trading centre would be greatly impaired long as the city, which is forty miles further up the river and is the base of supply for the port, remained elosed to foreign residence. The Government have now recognised the reasonableness of this contention, and the opening of the city, which has a population of about 40,000, and has the reputation of being a place of much commercial activity, will materially contribute to the development of Chinnampo and place all this portion of Corea in direct contact with sources of supply and demand.

Of the three new treaty ports Kunsan seems to be the one which is likely to add most to the volume of Corea's existing trade. Situated in latitude 36 and longitude 126·43, it lies a little more than half-way between Chemulpo and Mokpo, near the mouth of a river which drains a rich rice-growing section of the country. This river is navigable for large junks as far as Kang Genni, a town with a population of about 10,000 inhabitants, thirty miles distant from Kunsan, while smaller craft can ascend as far as Kung-ju, some thirty miles further up, and the capital of the adjacent province. Another river which enters the sea a little below Kunsan runs within a distance of a few miles from Chon-Ju, the capital of the province of Northern Chulla, with an estimated population of 25,000. At all these places there are small colonies of American and British missionaries, and at several of them Chinese and Japanese are already established in trade. Kunsan itself labours under the disadvantage of an indifferent harbour, and is at present a mere village, composed of sixty or seventy houses. So, however, was Mokpo when it was opened, six months ago, and now it has a population of some 603 Japanese, and the land in the foreign settlement is being rapidly bought up. Masanpo, which lies about forty miles west of Fusan, is a magnificent land-locked harbour, and may very possibly displace Fusan as a trading centre, unless the large vested interests of the Japanese at the latter place and the associations of three centuries prove too strong to easily transplanted.

The British treaty of 1883 with Corea contemplated the selection of another port to take the place of Fusan which labors under many natural drawbacks, and if a change is necessary no better substitute could be found than Masanpo, as may be seen from a glance at the Admiralty chart No. 1,065. That Masanpo will attract sufficient trade to itself to make it a place of commercial importance without injuring Fusan seems scrcely probable, though the Corean Government evidently believe that there is room for its separate existence as a treaty port, and the fact that it has a population of about 10,000 may be held to favour that view. Song Chin, which is situated approximately in latitude 40 40, longitude 129 20, is in the extreme Northern province, which adjoins Russian territory, and forms the port of the town of Kilchu. The Corean Government steamers have made it a port of call for some time past and a considerable trade in cattle and piece goods is said to be carried on between it and Vladivostock. All these places will be opened under regulations to be modelled upon those in force at the ports already opened to foreign trade, and the date for their opening, although not yet fixed will probably it is reported be the 1st October next.

THE PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

A CONCESSION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE following letter from Mr. W. L. Harvey, acting Municipal Commissioner, in connection with the renewal of the temporary loan of 30 lakhs from the Bank of Bombay, was read at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon:

To. The Municipal Secretary, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd October 1898.

Sir.—I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee, that the Government of India have sanctioned the extension of the temporary loan of 30 lakhs from the Bank of Bombay, and I woud request that I may now be authorized to issue temporary debentures to the Bank to the extent of 22,20,000 Rs. the remaining Rs. 12,80,000 being secured by long term debentures. There are at present 20 lakhs only of short term debentures, but it is necessary to release 2,20,000 Rs. of 5 per cent. paper for sinking fund investments.

2. With reference to the balance of 12 lakhs which it was proposed to borrow from the National Bank, I have the honour to state that this loan is not now necessary and has not been sanctioned. The Government of India have sanctioned a provovisional grant of 10 lakhs of rupees to the Municipality on account of Plague charges, exclusive of the sums paid, and to be paid, on account of expenditure recognised as properly debitable to Government. The funds now placed at the disposal of the Municipality by Government, will enable us with careful economy to carry on till February at least, and it appears to be advisable to postpone the raising of the small balance of the loan as long as possible. I would request the sanction of the Standing Committee to this course being followed.

3. With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 5779 dated 28th September 1898, regarding the grant of a sum of Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs for Plague charges, I have the honour to state that it appears to be doubtful whether the Corporation have the power to sanction an additional grant without a specific recommenda tion from the Standing Committee. If a grant be not sanctioned, great hardship will be caused to low paid officials during the current month, as it is of course quite impossible to stop plague operations, close hospitals and camps, and turn the present occupants adrift. Government have now given a substantial grant provisionally, and I would suggest, for the consideration of the Standing Committee, that the disputed question regarding the final incidence of Plague charges, should not be allowed to bar the provision of funds for absolutely necessary expenditure. In any final representation to Government, the heavy interest which the Municipality is being forced to pay can of course be entered as an extra item,—I have, &c.,

W. L. HARVEY.

Ag. Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay

THE EXTORTION CASE.

CLIVE DURANT'S DEFENCE.

ACCUSED'S ADDRESS.

AT the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant with attempted extortion of money, was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. The platform of the Court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The special jury, which assisted in the trial, was composed as follows:—

Mr. R. A. Hildreth, Foreman.

Mr J A Lord
Mr E H McDowell
Mr J W Rice
Mr F J Clark
Mr N G Velinkar
Mr Govind K Ranade
Mr Brijmohan Lall
Mr Sorabji C Sett

Durant continued to address the jury in his defence. He said that he had been speaking to a learned counsel the other day in respect of the diary of Mr. Jeejeebhoy's solicitor, which he desired to be produced in Court, and he was told that he was only courting condemnation. Notwithstanding the advice he obtained, he made himself bold to ask for the production of the diary, which the learned counsel on behalf of the prosecution at once assented to produce and promised that Mr. Craigie, who was first consulted by Mr. Jeejeebhoy and who had gone home, but who had since returned to Bombay, would be called as a witness.

Mr. Macpherson: I am perfectly willing to call him.

His lordship said that if there was any doubt in his mind about the point he would have himself called Mr. Craigie.

Durant said that the prosecution promised to put Mr. Craigie in the box, which they had not done. They could not now interpose a witness while he was proceeding with his defence.

His lordship said that it was impossible to suppose that if Mr. Craigie was called tomorrow, he would not say the same thing as he would have said a week ago.

Durant said he had strong objection to a witness being interposed in the midst of his defence. It would be very hard upon him if the prosecution was allowed to repair and tinker up their case by calling a witness at the present stage of the proceedings. The prosecutor being a man of vast wealth had been represented by a gentleman who had the reputation of being a most emiment counsel, and by a firm of eminent solicitors, and in accordance with the best traditions of the Bench, the Judge should be the advocate of the accused.

His lordship said that if he called Mr. Craigie at all, it would be for the purpose of eliciting the truth.

Durant contended that to call Mr. Craigie at the present stage of the proceedings would be open to serious objection.

Mr. Macpherson said that they intended calling Mr. Craigie, but from inquiry they had made, they learnt that it was not worth calling him. The prosecution, however, would be glad to put Mr. Craigie in the box if his lordship or the jury would so desire it.

His lordship said that it was no use wasting time. Mr. Craigie would be called if it was considered necessary. He did not know what was Durant's point.

Durant said it was most unfair that he should be asked to disclose his arguement and then to call a gentleman to demolish it.

His lordship: What argument do you build on the entry in the diary?

Durant said he would reserve his arguments on the point till the end of the case.

Mr. Macpherson inquired if the accused would like to hear what Mr. Craigie told them.

Durant said he had suffered enough on account of irregularities in the lower court, and he hoped that there would be no more irregularities repeated in this court.

Durant continuing his address said that there had been a great deal of prejudice existing outside, prompted no doubt by Dorabjee Patel, the wire-puller in the case, which was fortunately most properly and promptly suppressed by the counsel for the prosecution. Truth was on his side. He had to contend against the sinister and malign influence which always ranged on the side of rank, wealth and power. There was bitter, bilious and bigotted prejudice existing against him, and he stood before the jury as a man who had suffered great humiliation and misrepresentation on account of that prejudice. If the jury were to ask how it was that he was such a mean man, his reply was that he did not pretend to be a saint, but he was conscious of his imperfections and his short comings of character and temperament, and if the jury would permit him he intended to administer some antidote against the poison with which their minds must have been filled. He trusted the jury would not consider it out of place if he ran lightly over a short retrospect of his career in India, with a view to remove the impression which they might have formed about him.

Durant then gave a long history of his Indian career dated at far back as the year 1875 when he was the proprietor and editor of the *Oriental Figaro*. He told the jury how he was connected with some of the wealthy and influential English firms in Bombay, and how he came in conflict with the editors of certain newspapers in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, and how he was ill-treated by a certain class of officials and others for taking up the cudgels on behalf of those who were unable to defend themselves. He referred to his contributions in the Madras papers over the pseudonyme of Zero, and he told the jury at great length the reason why some of the Indian papers attacked and pursued him in respect of cases brought against him in courts of law,, which eventually went in his favour. He wound up his appeal to the jury to remove any prejudice they might have got against him from outside influence by reciting lines from Sterne, which he said were applicable to his case as if they were specially written for him. He asked the jury not to harbour any prejudice against him, and to set aside every consideration for influence that might have been brought to bear upon them, which would divert their thoughts from the case which they had to try. If the case ever proceeded to the stage when the Judge would have to sum up the case, he hoped that his lordship would discharge that duty with passionless impartiality which became an English Judge.

His lordship asked if Durant meant that he would so protract the case that it would not reach that stage when he would have to sum up the case?

Durant said that what he meant to say was that as the prosecution had failed to make out a case against him, the jury would stop it from further proceeding with it after they had heard what he had to urge on his behalf.

His lordship said that it could not be done as the prosecution had a right of reply.

Durant; Subject to the prosecutor's right of reply

His lordship! That must be subject to my summing up.

Durant; If the jury are satisfied.

His lordship; That is before you are called upon for your defence?

Durant: There are cases in which the jury have often stopped cases from being further proeeeded with in the midst of the accused's defence.

His lordship; I am only telling yon what the law is on the point.

Durant said he was tried at the High Court before Mr. Justice Bayley, and in that case as the jury were of opinion that it was all a concoction, the case was stopped in the middle of the defence.

His lordship; I do not know the facts of that case, I only told you what the law is on the point. The prosecution has the right of reply.

Durant then proceeded to comment on the inquiry that was held in the lower court making strong remarks on the Magistrate and the counsel for the prosecution who conducted the case in the lower court. The accused then proceeded to comment on the evidence adduced by the prosecution, observing that the witnesses were riff raffs and dregs of society, and belonged to the tag-rag and bob tail order. He characterised the evidence of Nanabhoy Cowasjee as gross perjury. Though his lordship prevented him from putting certain questions of charaeter to Dorabjee Patel he would produce evidence to prove that Dorabjee was a bigamist, and was one who suggested arson to a client of his. He would show that Dorabjee was a sinister, and astute and accomplished tutor of perjurers. He did not want to take the prosecution by surprise, and he accordingly gave them a timely warning that he was going to produce evidence to that effect. Vox populi vox deu. There was so much sympathy among the public for the defence, that wherever they went they got information which went to support their contention. The defence admitted having employed one or two private detectives. Durant then referred to the evidence in the case, and while so doing he informed the jury how he intended to start a news agency in Bombay by which he hoped to make some money. He had tried it at Hyderabad, and there met with success, having made hundreds of rupees by it. Incidentally he stated that his father and uncle were eminent lawyers, and the fact of his coming into a legacy was his ruin. He had been a rover more or less all his life.

At the sitting of the court after luncheon the foreman of the jury suggested that the accused might be asked to curtail his remarks at the present stage of the case; and the jury would be very glad to hear all the accused had to say in his second speech after he had called his evidence.

His lordship said he sympathised with the jury as to much of the irrelevant master which had been imported into the case yesterday and the day before. His lordship referred to the section of the Code which allowed the accused full latitude to comment upon the evidence for the prosecution. The accused could have shortened the proceedings by omitting the sketch of his career, the retrospect of his career in the Madras Presidency, and other irrelevant matters, into which he entered that day.

Durant said that he entered into details to counteract the prejudice that had been created against him. A very eminent counsel here had advised him hat he should read to the jury the evidence in the lower court, much of which had been omitted here. He, thefore, applied for an adjournment for three days in order to collect the evidence which he wished to place before the court in his own behalf.

Mr. Macpherson said the accused's application for an adjournment was un-heard-of, and it was hopeless for him to have it granted. The learned counsel would therefore say that the best thing for the accused would be to go on with his address, bearing in mind the hint emanating from the jury.

His lordship said it was stated in one of the documents before the court that the accused's object had been to protract the proceedings as much as possible in the lower court as well as in this court. The accused's conduct in this court, since the proceedings commenced, had been such as to confirm the statement as to his desire to protract the proceedings to the utmost extent. If the accused would take his lordship's advice, and it was given in all sincerity, it was that he should avail himself of the hint thrown out by the jury, and shorten his remarks as far as he could, and his lordship would tell the accused that much of what had been said by him had gone against him, and not in his favour.

Durant said he felt thankful for the advice that had been given him, but he was sorry he could not, in justice to himself, omit much of what he intended to say in relation to the evidence for the prosecution.

His lordship told Durant to go on with his address, saying that he could not hold out any hope of opening an adjournment.

Durant then entered into a history of the steps he had taken, in conjunction with Dady, for the purpose of retrieving the fortunes of the Oriental Mills. His scheme was that, if the Petits paid in eleven lakhs of rupees, the mill would be placed on a sure and solid basis, its finances would improve, and the value of the shares would rise. He (Durant) was well-known to Premchand Roychand and other large brokers, and the scheme would, if carried out, have been attended with prosperity hitherto unknown. The agents of the mill had merely postponed the evil day; and now he saw from the papers that the mill was to go into liquidation. If so it was the result of the inequitable system of commission which the agents drew from year to year. Durant complained that the prosecution had not called as a witness Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who could have thrown a flood of light upon the subject of the mill management. Durant also complained that the prosecution had failed to call Aethur Fernandes whose present position was likened to the romance of Aladdin, of which they read in the Arabian Nights. Arthur Fernandes now suddenly found himself in comfortable circumstances—the man who went about defrauding every person he could. The prosecution would not call Arthur Fernandes but it was left to him (Durant,) to call him if he chose. He should be doing the greatest outrage to his common sense if he did anything of the kind—that is if he called Arthur Fernandes the man who was seen dodging into native grogshops and taking his food in Iranis's shops, a scoundrel and a scamp who was well known in low native quarters. This was a got-up case, and Durant reminded the jury of the opinion of Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras of Sir P. Sullivan, Advocate general and of what Mr Digby told Mr. Gladstone about the facility with which cases could be got up in this country. Jeejeebohoy Petit was a man of immense resources and could command the means to perpetuate any iniquity which he had a mind to. He found a willing and efficient instrument in Dorabji Patel, who was capable of concocting any sort of conspiracy. Williams was the man who came in next for a large measure of Durant's objurgation. Williams was also said to be a piece of a way in reference to the cartoon he had drawn of the magistrate. The latter was said to be a weather-cock, who was turned by "a Davar breeze" or "an Hon. Mr. Mehta gale", or "a Macpherson tempest." The sittings before the magistrate extended to a two hours hearing each day, and there was constant wrangling between the counsel. If the case had been property conducted, and the magistrate had known how to go about it, it would have been finished in about a fortnight. Durant said he was a nervous and timorous, man, very excitable; but it was the deep sense of his innocence that had enabled him to withstand the hardships and tribulation to which he had been subjected ever since May last.

His lordship asked Durant if he was likely to take long with his address.

Durant said he was advised to go through the whole evidence for the prosecution, and if he did that, it would take him a long time. But after the hint from his lordship and the jury, he did not think he would go through all the evidence.

His lordship: I am glad you are beginning to realise that.

Durant: I am bound to obey your lordship and the jury.

At this stage the court adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MANILAL NABHU BHAI DVIVEDI, B. A.

THE sad news of the untimely death of Professor Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, B.A., which was briefly reported in our telegraphic columns yesterday, will, we have no doubt, be received with deep regret not only by the people of Guzerat and the Sanskrit scholars of this country but many European and American savants as he was an eminent Vedantist and philosopher, a profound scholar and a voluminous writer on religious and moral subjects. The deceased was a native of Nadiad in Gujerat. He joined the Elphinstone College, after finishing his education in his native place. He was one of the few Guzeratis who had a successful college career and who was appointed a Dakshina Fellow at the Elphinstone College. After leaving college he joined the Educational Department as an Assistant Teacher in the Government High School of his native town but he was soon appointed Deputy Educational Inspector of the Guzerati schools at Bombay which post he creditably held till the opening of the Samaldass College, Bhawnagar, when he was offered the chair of the Sanskrit Professorship. He worked in his new capacity for a few years but, being always conscientious in the discharge of his duty, he at once resigned the post when he found that his health did not permit him to discharge them satisfactorily. During his retirement the deceased passed several years in searching Jain libraries at different places in the Baroda State and translating, editing and annotating Sanskrit and English works on literary and philosophical subjects. He also wrote several useful original works in English and Gujerati. He was a Theosophist and contributed largely to the periodicals of the Theosophical Societies and also to some American journals. He also edited a critical and philosophical journal in Guzerati which was formerly entitled *Priyamvada* but which is now known as *Sudarsahn*. His productions literary and philosophical, were many and full of deep research and original thinking. There is a large class of people in Guzerat who have devotedly followed his thoughts and felt his influence. His loss to literary circles in Guzerat is very great and widely felt and will leave a gap which is not likely to be filled for a long time to come. He was several times appointed examiner in Sanskrit in the higher examinations to the local University and once sent contributions to the Oriental Congress which were spoken of very highly. He could accept not the invitation to take part in its deliberations owing to a different state of health. It was, however, a surprise to many who held him in high estimation to see that like the late lamented Messrs. Shripad Babaji Thakur B.A., I.C.S., H. H. Dhruva, B.A., LL.B., and several others he was not nominated a Fellow of the local university and not given an opportunity to make useful suggestions to the Senate. The deceased Professor had latterly taken a lead in introducing English scientific reforms in agriculture at a great outlay, and it is a pity that his premature and sudden death should have deprived him of the opportunity of inducing other highly educated persons to follow him in the spirit and the line of his enterprise just at a time when his first success was about to be achieved. In social matters the late Pro. Dvivedi was a staunch opponent of pseudo reformers but at the same time he showed the courage to oppose the institutions and abuses of his caste. He was more in favour of reform from within than without. Amongst his numerous works may be mentioned the following;—Raja-Yoga; Tarka.-Kaumudi; Monism or Advaitism?; Siddhanta-Sar; the Yoga-Sutra; Suggestions for Improving the Vernacular School Series of the Government Educational Department; Siksa-Sataka (A hundred pieces of didactic poetry), Malati-Madhava, Uttara-Rama Charitre; Kauta; Purva-Darsana, Nari-pra, Tis ha; Prema Jirana; Pran-Vinimaya, Bhagvad-Gita, Kavya Mayukha; Chatra (A book on 'character' based on the plan of Smile's (Character) Gulabsinha (A Mystical Novel on the plan of Lord Lytton's Lamoni) &c. &c. In conclusion we may reproduce the opinion of Sir Edwin Arnold on Professor Dvivedi's Raja Yoga.—Nor does Poona or Bombay contain any Shastree with clearer conclusions on Hindu Theology and Philosophy, better command of lucid language or ideas more enlightened and profound than Mr Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, Professor of Sanskrit in the Samildas College here, whose book just published on the Raj Yoga ought to become widely known in Europe and to converse with whom has been a real privilege.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

THE Kolhapur meeting, with revised Prospectus, will be held in Poona on Thursday 27th, Saturday 29, and Monday 31st October. Revised Prospectus will be issued immediately.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	WARDS.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	2	32
	Chuckla	1	1	
	Umarkhady	1	1	
	Dongri	5	1	
C	Market	8	2	26
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	0	2	
	Bhuleshwar	3	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	5	2	
D	Khetwady	2	0	8
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	36
	Tarwady	2	0	
	Second Nagpada	2	1	
	Kamatipura	3	1	
	Tardeo	3	1	
	Byculla	3	2	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	2	0	7
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	4
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Wari Bunder Camp	1	0	23
	Telegu		1	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modikhana		3	
	3rd Bhoiwada		2	
	Maratha		4	
	Total	53	31	139
	Total plague deaths to date	31,285	27,584	
	Same date last year	10	6	126

As an illustration of the zeal and energy with which some of the Volunteer Committees have worked in the suppression of plague, a correspondent points out the case of Mr. Maneckji J. Chandana. Our correspondent writes:—General Gatacre, the first President of the Plague Committee, had appointed Mr. Maneckji Jamsetji Chandana a Special Constable in the last week of March, 1897. He set to work on house-to-house inspection. Mr. Chandana has since starting, discovered 203 plague patients, 17 suspicious cases, 13 plague dead bodies and 28 cholera patients; having visited 5,308 houses between 11th April, 1897, and 10th April, 1898, at Dongri and Oomercarry. Since March last, Mr. Chandana has been working as a joint honorary secretary of the Dongri Committee.

PARSEE PLAGUE HOSPITAL AT BULSAR.

THE number of patients treated since the 5th July last at this hospital is thirty (30), of whom eleven (11) were discharged cured and nineteen (19) died, giving a percentage mortality of 633. Of the 19 deaths, 2 died within 3 hours, 2 within 12 hours and 1 within 24 hours. Taking all circumstances into consideration the result may be considered fairly satisfactory. No qualified or trained nurses were employed in this Hospital, but two of the relatives were allowed to remain in constant attendance on each patient, and it is noteworthy that there was no case of infection amongst them. The relatives were assisted by the Hospital ward boys and were under Dr. R. V. Lad's direct supervision. Attached to the Hospital, was a segregation camp, where such persons as had lived in the same house, or in the same room, or who have been in close association with a plague patient, were removed. But concluding his report, Dr. Ramkrishna Vithal Lad, the Medical Officer, takes this opportunity of expressing his thanks to Mr. Hormasjee Shapoorjee, Vakil of Bombay, who generously came forward to help by the offer of his place for the purpose of an infectious disease Hospital.

WORK IN C WARD.

The following are the Deputy Commissioner's remarks on plague return for the week ending 24th September:—Mr. Cashinath Moorkar's great assistance in Kumbharwada is again observed with great satisfaction: and Rao Saheb G. N. Nadkarni's help is also much appreciated. The names of the other Gentlemen who have reported cases are noted. There seems to be very little plague in C Ward at all, and the returns are a credit to all concerned. I should, however, like to see a large number of cases detected and placed under treatment before death. The large number of persons treated as contacts shows that people coming under this category are treated with proper kindness and consideration.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S RETURNS.

The returns presented at the Health Office on Friday showed no fresh cases of suspected plague nor deaths. The general death-rate was 56 as compared with 55 of the past five years. The highest mortality was registered in Wards 1, 2, 11 and 21, where 6, 5, 5, 5 deaths were recorded, as against 3, 2, 2, 2 of the previous five years.

SATURDAY'S RETURNS.

Another clean bill was issued from the Health Office on Saturday. The general death-rate was 56 as compared with 55 of the provious five years. The native patient who was under treatment for plague at the Ward Hospital in Shambazar Street has been discharged. There are now, therefore, no cases of plague under treatment at any of the Government Ward, or Municipal Hospitals in the city.—*Englishman* (Monday.)

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 30th September, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	255	194
Karachi	4	1
Poona	1	77
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	0	0
Kaira	1	1
Broach	19	18
Surat	17	11
Thana	67	51
Nasik	147	103
Poona	24	15
Satara	382	281
Sholapur	9	7
Belgaum	1,202	831
Dharwar	2,074	1,683
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	122	81
Kathiawar	125	95
Kolhapur	662	453
Cutch	84	75
Rewa Kantha	2	2
Palanpur	9	4
Sachin	2	1
Akalkot	18	12
Aundh	9	4
Bhor	85	64
Total	5,434	4,074

The Summary of Plague cases and deaths in the Bombay Presidency from September 95 to 39th September 1893 is as under:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Total from Sept. 96 to 28th May 97	35,434	28,817
Total from 4th June 97 to 27th May 98	75,810	61,219
Total from 3rd June 98 to 16th Sept 98	26,638	19,728
Total week ending 23rd Sept. 98	3,623	2,698
Total week ending 30th Sept. 98	5,434	4,074
Total	1,46,939	1,16,534

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Captains M. Walker, Ordnance Department; C. Rich, Judge Advocate-Generals Department; H. Roddy, Commissariat Department; D. Macatta, 39th Bengal Infantry, and F. Jollie, 3rd Madras Cavalry; Lieutenants Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers; Leeds, 6th Punjab Infantry, Perry, H. Ainsworth, and S. James, Indian Medical Service. The following remain at home on extended leave:—Captains C. Gilbert, Indian Medical Service, three months, and A. Moore, 2nd Madras Cavalry, two months and 14 days; Wallace, 5th Madras Infantry, Holland, 8th Madras Infantry; and J. K. Lloyd, 24th Madras Infantry, two months.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

AN APPRECIATION BY MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

THE following is a full report of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., the honorary president of the Hindu Union Club, on Saturday last, at a meeting held in the hall of Mr. J. S. Sanzgiri, under the auspicies of the Hindu Union Club, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang:—

Gentlemen,—You are aware of the nature of the business which has brought us together in this place on the present occasion. It is a function of a friendly and social commemoration, and must be undertaken by every one of us in the spirit which suits the occasion. It ought to have come sooner; A meeting like this ought to have come sooner and it was arranged accordingly; but owing to unforeseen engagements of the most pressing character, the managers of the Club had to put it off to some convenient day. Death, as you all know, has been of late so very busy among us that, notwithstanding the absorbing distractions of every day life of toil and work, our minds are in more serious mood attracted towards those who have been gathered to our forefathers—some of them prematurely long before their mission in this life had been accomplished. Our minds are, as each fresh loss comes upon us, with its sudden surprise, distracted with grief for a moment; but such is the providential gift of our elastic temperament, that we soon recover our usual presence and seem apparently to forget the past. It is not however always the case. There are times and there are seasons when even in these absorbing distractions our thoughts are turned from the present day engagements to converse in spirit and in solitude with those with whom we worked in various fields during our past lives and whose company we now miss in the great responsibilities that come upon us as each day rolls on and makes room for its successor. It is not therefore without reason that our wise ancestors ordained it as a part of our religious duty that once at least in the course of the year there should be a week or a fortnight set apart for these commemorations, so that each one in his own small sphere, and all of us in our collective sphere may know that our present existence here is an existence limited by conditions over which we have no control and that unless we teach ourselves to regard it only as the place for fitting and preparing ourselves for a better existence, we least understand the mission of life that we are so much absorbed in. Last month was the month in which these commemorations were held throughout the country, in domestic circles and more at large in places where the claims of the dead commanded a larger circle of mourners. That incident reminds us of our duties to those who have left this troubled life of ours, and it is to some extent with a similar object in view that the members of this club deem it to be their duty, which they had long put off for various reasons, to meet together in this place and to commemorate in a proper spirit the loss we have sustained, the loss which the Club has sustained, in the death of its late President. Five years and more have now elapsed since that eventful and mournful departure from our midst of one whom we all knew so well and loved so well. It was thought by the members of this Club that this period of time should be allowed to elapse, for it might be that in the excess of our present grief, we might be tempted to put a higher value upon the loss that we had suffered, and that it was far better to wait and see if, like many of our other sorrows, these five years of separation may not reconcile us to the loss we have suffered and may not make us forget it, as we do forget many of the wounds that we received during our existence here, in the midst of this militant and combatative existence in the world we live in. Five years have passed and yet every one of us, I believe every one who is in this hall, and many hundreds who may not be here to-day, will admit with me that these five years have not reconciled us to the loss and, if I may say so, to forget the estimation in which we held the late president of this club during his short stay with us, who for some forty years lived among us. It was on this account that the members of this Club thought that the time had now come when we could discharge this duty without being exposed to the charge that we made too much of our loss.

Of course on occasions like this, when we meet here for such a solemn purpose as this, memory rises before the eyes of those who are sufficiently old; memory rises before our mind's eye of the many other losses that we have suffered, and the shades of the dead slip before our vision with a reality which is almost as vivid as life itself. Not to recall to your memory the great men of the past generation, about whom we have no personal knowledge, but whose works we read and admire—not to go so far back as that period, and confine ourselves only to the past five or six years' events the memory of which is so fresh with us, our hearts and our recollections are drawn to many familiar faces whom we miss now as the miser misses his wealth or the mother her lost child. We miss, for instance I say—of course I do not confine myself to the shadows of the past coming before our eyes of men who were directly connected with this club; because after all the Club is an institution representative of its brother institutions in all parts of the country, and there is in regard to the dead worthies no distinction among us. There is no district, boundary of space or time that separates them in our affection—we miss the familiar, the sturdy features of Mr. Krishnaji Laxumon Nulkar, than whom a more ardent worker, a more sustained worker in all the higher activities of our life, a more earnest sympathiser in all that was good, we shall go far without finding an equal. We miss again the familiar face of the Doctor who during the three score years and ten managed to live in this our Society, in all the good works of benevolence and charity; but I prize him more not an account of his ministering to our bodily maladies, but an account of ministering to our spiritual longings. His memory has been still so fresh, and the debt we owe him has been so hardly discharged by us, that I do not feel myself at present called upon to say more about him. We miss still further the familiar face of Mr. Wamon Abaji Modak, the great educationist, and a man whose life was an example to us all—in all things good, a man who applied himself devoutly to any work that he undertook. We miss him as his shade slips by before our vision with a poignancy of grief that I at least cannot describe in words. We miss our political Rishi so long confined to his bed, for over ten years, of one continuous suffering, and yet a friend from whom you never heard a word of complaint or of sorrow; and in matters of domestic or social concerns, a purer life and a purer soul never lived with us and never worked with the us. We miss again my friend Mr. Jeverilal Umiashankar Yajnik (cheers)—a soul formed in a higher mould which nature prepared for man; a soul above vanity and a soul equal to all that we expect in our great men, a publicist, a worker in all great fields; with humility and resignation that was unequalled by any who lived before him or who might come after him. We miss Mr. Vinayek Narayen Bhagwat, a silent worker in the higher fields. I knew his charity was a silent charity; it was a charity which he loved to hide from all his most intimate friends—a man whose independence of character was never sullied by any fault of irreverence or uncharitableness.

We miss all these and many myre. It would be too long a list for me on an occasion oke this to recall to your minds all the shadows floating before your eyes, some more clearly and perceptibly than others: and we miss, above all, our friend, for whose memory, in the commemoration of whose death, we have met more specially on this occasion here. I need hardly name him. Our friend Mr. Telang was not a man whose reputation was confined to this city, or this Presidency. He was India's representative, a man representing, I may say, all our new men of this generation. Had it not been that the cruel hand of death took him away from us at an early period of his life, there was every promise that year after year the rose that had blossomed with such usefulness, and with such fragrance for a short time if it was allowed to bloom and flower, would have made the whole nation ring with the praises of the man whose simplicity of life was exemplary; whose sympathies were all directed in support of everything that was good and true. Noble in mind himself, the contact and converse with him made every one even a stranger who visited him for the first time, feel in the man the nobility of character, which only those that have this magnetic power developed in them by the gift of nature can realise. His countenance is before you all. No photo can ever portray his features, that calm life which I believe we all realize, though it is not possible to describe it. The intellectual cast of that countenance was of a character which I had the privilege to mark in its very first stages. Some thirty years ago it was, I believe, that we noticed that in the young man who then attended college there was a power and a force concealed which would carry him up to the very highest stages of our social and political life. There were traces in that countenance which marked him out as an intellectual giant, before whom all our modest performances would look as if we were only trying to follow him but never got up to him. Those who heard him speak,—and there must be thousands here,—will remember his silvery voice, his persuasive and earnest eloquence; it was all one sweet flow of reason. Those who heard him speak will remember him not as an orator who could thunder; but as one who gave light, heat, motion and hope to the masses about him in a way to make them feel that they had been profited by listening to him even for a short space of time. Such was the man as he was seen and as he was heard, but when we come beyond sight and hearing, and when we met the man in converse, when we met him at work in his own house or when we saw him as he was engaged in his multifarious duties, our intimacy with him, which might have been obtained by hearing him or seeing him became in the estimation of every one of us, a privilege which we liked to cherish. Our intimacy with him grew day by day and inch by inch, into a privilege of citizenship which under no circumstances we would be induced to forego. Such was the man. He was humility itself. In the words of "plain living and high thinking" he was every inch of it. He sympathised with the great and small; he never denied sympathy to any who needed it and he felt it in a way which never led him into any excesses; he was never uncharitable. Never going out of temper, he always put the best temper, always thinking that there was something in every body else which deserved his admiration and which ought to leave brought him to them. As a scholar, as a speaker, as a politician, as a Judge, as a member of our political and official bodies, his services are on record. Though his friends have not done their duty by him, in letting his life remain unwritten, in allowing the reminiscences of his life to be still gathered from the remarks made here and there though that work is left to be done by some English friend far away seperated from India, and by some Parsee gentlemen, who can never understand him and his life although in this way we have shown backwardness, which is much to be regretted, still I can understand one reason why it has been found impossible by some intimate friends of his to do full justice to the man. Their excess of love for him made it impossible for them to sit down and put their thoughts in writing in such a way as to do adequate justice to the great excellences of his character. When his shadow comes before our eyes and flits among other shades that I have called to your memory, and we have met here in this hall to hold for a few brief minutes converse with them and with him, and this subject, we may rest assured that he in his present existence must be as fully dicussing and considering, and maturing subjects as he was doing during his short existence that he had to live here. To those who may think that the claims of future existence have no regard upon us, and that all that we have, and that all that we need care about is our presen existence, and that after death there is an end, an end that can never be recalled to them, a warning is given by our friends to feel that the spirit never dies, that the spirit is only removed to higher, and brighter existence. Where opportunities, denied to him here, are given to him in abundance; where his is powers are still further developed and where his foibles, if any, are corrected, his temper is strengthened, and his virtues are enlarged

(*To be continued.*)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

POONA VOLUNTEERS vs. ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

THESE two teams met on the Cooperage on Monday evening in the first game of the first round of the tournament for H. H. Aga Khan's Cup. Both teams were fairly well matched, and though play was never at any stage fast, it was full of interest. Now one would attack and again would be driven back upon their own posts, and half time was called without any score. In the second half, however, the Volunteers had perhaps the better of the exchanges, and after a fine bit of combined play rushed up the ground, and Major Beale struck the only goal of the evening for his side. For the first twenty minutes after start play waged up and down the ground with but little success to either side. Then the Rifles got away up their left wing, and Hagget made a splendid shot for the Volunteers' posts. Clark, however, staved off splendidly, and the Rifles were beaten back upon their own charge, where Ingham centred to Beale, and a fine shot was sent in, to save which Hanna had to concede a corner. The stroke in still left the Volunteers with the advantage, and Cody attempted a shot, which just missed its mark. From the bully in front of goal, Dunn of the Rifles got away on the right, and for a time it looked as if the soldiers would score, but though they literally swarmed around their opponents' charge. Clark kept his head, and meeting every shot at length cleared with a rousing stroke down the centre and the game returned to the Rifles' twenty-five. Here Tenbridge on the left got possession, and passing to Bradford the ball was once again within striking distance of the Volunteers' posts, but Sergeant boggled the chance, and all that resulted was a corner. The Volunteers next got aggressive, and when half time was called were sorely pressing their adversaries, and the bout passed with a point to either side. On the game being re-started after the interval, the Volunteers at once assumed the aggressive, and fairly held the Rifles for the first ten minutes, during which they got three corners in succession. Nesbit, however, at length relieved the pressure with a long sweeping stroke, and Clerk was for a few minutes in trouble. But Pope cleared, and a splendid combined rush up the left wing by Ingham, and a pass to Major Beale in front of the Rifles' posts, gave an opening, and the latter put the ball past Hanna, notching the only point of the evening. Play after this increased in pace and the Rifles did their level best to equalise, but every efforts of theirs was paralysed by the Volunteers' backs, and when the referee called no side, the score stood—Poona Volunteers, 1 goal; Rifles, *nil*

SECOND ROUND.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL VS. 21ST B. N. INFANTRY.

From start to finish the School held the Soldiers easily at every point, and there was very little doubt in the minds of the partisans of the boys as to the result. The ball had hardly been in play a couple of minutes, when the boys advancing up their right with a pretty bout of passing, assailed the soldiers' posts with such persistency that the goal-keeper conceded a corner to save his charge. From the corner hit the 21st. got temporary relief, but play was almost immediately back in their quarters, and James centering to Mason a splendid shot was sent in, but was equally well parried, and from the *melee* within the circle another coroner resulted, off which James all but scored. Then the 21st broke away, and their left wing, carrying the ball down the entire length of the ground, very deftly passed across to Dolby, who muffed the chance, and the next moment the boys were in front of the posts. Frequent penalties gave the boys a continuous advantage, and proved commensurately disastrous to the Soldiers. But though the School contingent were continually on the offensive, half time sounded without a point being scored by either side. On the resumption of the game after the interval the boys at once forced the pace, and soon winded their opponents, and pressing home a vigorous attack on the left, the ball was sent within the circle where, out of a desperate *melee*, O'Reily put it through and notched the only goal of the evening. O'Reily, Green and James were constantly in front of their opponents' charge, while Roberts and Ward at back seldom allowed the ball to pass the half way line. Their luck, however, would not turn, and when time was called, the 21st. had failed to score: Score: Cathedral School, 1 goal; 21st. B. N. Infantry, *nil*.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A EURASIAN GIRL.

THERE seems to be a good deal of mystery attaching to the death of the unfortunate Eurasian girl Grace Agnes Faulkers and we hope no efforts will be spared to unravel it. From the letter of Mr. Nidou, the City Police Inspector to the Civil Surgeon to whom he sent the dead body for post mortem examination, we learn that the deceased died at about 6 p.m. on the evening of the 26th ultimo. Messrs. Busby, D Souza and Nidou, who were present at the enquiry held on the dead body, after hearing the evidence adduced could come to no conclusion as to how the poor girl came by her death. From the evidence of the father it appears that up to 5 in the evening of her death, the deceased had been seen in perfect health, and that she had never complained of feeling bad. His daughter had lived separately from him for about three months with one C. P. Walsh who was a married man and living apart from his wife. On hearing of her daughter's sudden death, he at once communicated with the Superintendent of Police, but he could not say to what her death was due. In a separate letter to us the same gentleman complains that his daughter was enticed away by her paramour and says that he can produce evidence to show that she was always "brutally illtreated" by the man for whom she sacrificed everything. He also alleges that people heard screams issuing out of her room about ten minutes before her death. And he thanks Messrs. Rook and Nidou for coming to his relief. From the statement of the man Walsh, it would appear that she had been in his keeping for the last two months. He came to Miss Faulkers place at about 6 o'clock on the evening of her death and found her well. He returned about a quarter later and the girl in the midst of a chat with him about her sister, suddenly shouted and complained of pains in the sides and stomach and commenced vomitting. Walsh did not know what to do and it was not till her brother called that he bethought himself of doing any thing for her relief. He sent the brother for brandy which was finally brought by his wife and himself, and administered by the brother to the deceased without, however any good result. Dr. Pires was next sent for and he pronounced the girl to be dead and advised Walsh to report the matter to Mr Framroze next morning. Walsh at once communicated with the Police. He thought that owing to her illicit amour with him, the deceased had been pregnant for about four months. He had been told by her relations that the deceased had several times complained of pains in the stomach. Except slapping her once he had never ill-treated the deceased. The brother of the deceased deposed that his sister had twice before complained of pains in the stomach and vomitted once. He had never heard of her being illtreated by Walsh, though he saw her very often whilst she was in the latter's keeping. He did not suspect foul play. Gertude Alice Faulkers deposed that when she called upon her sister at about 2 p. m. she found her in bed not looking well, though she said she was all right. Witness had been told by Mr. Britto about two months ago that he had once seen Walsh kick the deceased in the stomach. She asked her sister if she was illtreated and she said "no" At the Post mortem examination, Dr. George found that the deceased seemed to be about nineteen years, and that her death was due to the rupture of an enlarged spleen, probably caused by some direct violence. No external marks of violence could de detected and she was not enceinte—*Karachi Phoenix.*

MEMOIRS OF BISMARCK.

DR. BUSCH'S SECRET DIARY.

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.

Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

Our own columns shared in the unpopularity extended to the accredited representatives of the country. The following entry occurs in the Diary (1870):—

"Thursday, September 22, Evening.—The French are indefatigable in denouncing us to the world as cruel and destructive barbarians; and the English Press—particularly *The Standard*, which is notoriously hostile to us—willingly lends them its assistance. The grossest calumnies respecting our conduct towards the French population and the prisoners in our hands are circulated almost daily by that newspaper, and always purport to come either from eye-witnesses or other well-informed sources. Thus for instance, the Duc de FitzJames recently drew a horrible picture of the abominations of which we had been guilty in Bazeilles, adding the assurance that he exaggerated nothing; and a M. L., who represents himself to be a French officer whom we had captured at Sedan and subjected to ill-treatment, complains in a lamentable tone of Prussian inhumanity. Bernstorff sent the article in question to the Chief, with the suggestion that the charges should be refuted. The complaint of M. L. might, perhaps, be left to answer itself but that of the Duke is calculated to affect even those across the Channel in our favor. Besides, impudent calumny is always apt to leave some traces behind it. A refutal of these shameful slanders is accordingly being despatched to-day to certain London newspaper that are friendly to us. As the greater part of this communication was dictated by the Chief it is worthy of special attention."

SOUTH AFRICA AND EGYPT.

Of considerable importance, in view of later developments in South Africa and Egypt, are the details given by Dr. Busch in connection with the appearance, in 1884, of Germany as a Colonising Power. The announcement of this new departure was made by the Prince in June of that year, on a Steamship Subsidy Bill. At this moment he had been more especially irritated by the attitude of the British Government, which, in the hands of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, had prevaricated and shilly-shallied, and, in his own words, had not treated Germany on a footing of equality. Lord Granville only woke up to his mistake when the Germans had secured a hold on South-West Africa and annexed portions of the Cameroons and Togoland. The feeling on both sides ran exceedingly high, and, when it appeared that the misunderstanding was partly due to the omission of Count Munster to put before Mr. Gladstone a Despatch intended for his eyes, Count Herbert Bismarck was sent to London to smooth matters over. Count Munster, in the opinion of the Prince's entourage, was more English than German, and did verp little. Count Herbert performed his Mission in a characteristic way:—

"On Lord Granville asking him in the course of the negotiations respecting Angra Pequena whether we were not contemplating an ultimate expansion of territory towards the interior (Query, towards the East, in the direction of Bechuanaland and the Boer Republic), he retorted, not over politely, that that was 'a question of mere curiosity,' and, indeed, finally, 'a matter that does not concern you.' The Chief showed him the letter in which that was reported, and was pleased with his son's sturdiness."

Needless to say that, in the Press campaign against England which was waged throughout this year, Dr. Busch played a leading and a willing part, under the inspiration of Lothar Bucher. In 1885, Count Herbert went to England on a second mission in the same connection, but, at the hands of Lord Rosebery, did not fare quite as well:—

"The second Mission should have appeared, as far as the public was concerned, merely a visit to Rosebery, with whom Herbert stayed. Its object, however, was to negotiate respecting Lucia Bay and the Benue district; and Herbert, who was not sufficiently well acquainted with the Maps, &c., conceded too much to Rosebery, who was very sharp, so that the result was disadvantageous to us. We lost Lucia Bay. The English Minister argued that they could not abandon it to us, as it was impossible to allow the Cape Colony to be hemmed on both sides. On the Benue however they have annexed a large piece of land well situated for their purposes."

The Prince, a few months later had brough him self to regard the matter in the light of sour grapes. Asked by Dr. Busch—

"'Why have we not been able to secure the Santa Lucia? Bay Ah' he replied it is not so valuable as it seemed to be at first. People who were pursuing their own interes on the spot represented it to be of greater importance than it really was. And then the Boers were not disposed to take any proper action in the matter. The bay would have been valuable to us if the distance from the Transvaal were not so great. And English attached so much importance to it that they declared it was impossible for them to give it up and they ultimately conceded a great deal to us in New Guinea and Zanzibar In Colonial matters we must not take too much in and at a time and we already have enough for a beginning. We must now hold rather with the English while as you know were formerly more of the French.

In Egypt the Princes policy as expounded in an interview, with Dr. Busch (Vol. III., pp. 51-53) was at the outbreak of the Arabi Rebellion to induce France to take joint action with Great Britain as an annoyance to the latter and a preoccupation to the former.

operations of 1882 were not viewed with much faveur in the Chancellery, and when the Mahdist campaigns began, Dr. Busch and Herr Bucher, the inhuman pair of us, rejoiced at England's misfortunes, and I expressed a hope that Wolseley's head would soon arrive in Cairo, nicely pickled and packed. Dr. Busch must find the news from the Soudan, just at present, somewhat unpalatable. The Chancellor did not, how ever, desire to go to extremes. In June, 1885, according to Herr Bucher—

"He has given the French to understand . . that possibly the next Emperor may not continue his policy, so that in future it would be well for them in Egyptian Affairs to keep their demands and actions within such limits as they thought they could, if left to themselves alone, assert and maintain against the English," . . . .

RELETIONS WITH AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

It would be impossible, in the space at our command, to treat, with any degree of fulness, of the Chancellor's policy towards Russia and Austria as set forth in Dr. Busch's pages. But the Diary is valuable, in this connection, for the light it throws on the intense anxiety of the Prince to keep on good terms with his powerful Eastern neighbour. He was for ever haunted by the dread of the mighty mass that was pressing its dead weight on the remoter frontier of Germany. He feared a war with Russia less from the apprehension of defeat than from the barren compensation to be derived from victory. With him it was a question of "Was kannst Du, armer Teufel, geben?" It was to bind the hands of Russia that he invoked the red peril. during the Commune, as the basis of the Three Emperors' Alliance. When that failed him he conceived the Alliance with Austria and its subsequent extension to Italy. And as we know now, he entered into a Treaty of Neutrality with Czar, which, however viewed or glossed over, was the grossest teachery to his Austrian ally On all these questions—the foundation of the Drei Kaiserbundniss, the Austro-German compact, and the opinions of the Prince regarding the two Alexanders—the reader will find a quantity of interesting details and documents in these volumes.

THE CHANCELLOR AND THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Among the least agreeable characteristic of the Prince which Dr. Busch succeeds in throwing into relief is his conduct towards the members of his master's family. Its main outlines were already known—his contemptuous affection for the old Emperor, his active dislike of the Empress Augusta, his jealousy of the Earperor Frederict, and the vindictiveness of his attitude towards that unhppy Sovereign's consort. But Dr. Busch fills in the picture with unsparing hand, with the help of the ample material of the Prince's conversations. The Chancellor apparently deemed it beneath him to own allegiance to "these Hohenzollerns"—he in the service of a higher Master:—

"'If I were no longer a Christian I would no serve the King another hour. If I did not put my trust in God I should certainly place none in any earthly masters. Way, I had quite enough to live on, and had a sufficiently distinguished position. Why should I labour and toil unasingly in this world, and expose myself to worry and vaxation if I did not feel that I must to my duty towards God? If I did not believe in a Divine Providence which has ordained this German nation to something good and great I would at once give up my trade as a Statesman or I should never have gone into the business. Orders and titles have no attracting for me. A resolute faith in a life after death—for that reason I am a Royalist, otherwise I am by nature a Republican. Yes, I am a Republican in the highest degree; and the firm determination which I have displayed for ten long years in presence of all possible forms of absurdity at Court is solely due to may resolute faith. Deprive me of this faith and you deprive me of my Fatherland. If I were not a firm believer in Christianity if I had not the wonderful basis of religion, you would never have had such a Chancellor of the Confederation. If I had not the wonderful basis of religion I should have turned my back to the whole Court—and if you are able to find me a successor who has that basis I will retire at once, But I am living amongst heathens, I do not want to make any proselytes, but I feel a necessity to confess this faith. . . How willingly would I go away? I enjoy country life, the woods and nature. Sever my connection with God, and I am a man who would pack up to-morrow and be off to Varzin, . . and cultivate his oats. You would then deprive me of my king, because why? if there is no Divine commandment, why should I subordinate myself to these Hohenzollerens. They are a Suabian family, no better tean my own, and in that case no concern of mine Why, I should be worse than Jacoby, who might then be accepted as President, or even as King. He would be in many ways more sensible, and at all events cheaper.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE troops expected to arrive at Bombay by the hired Transport Simla, on Saturday next, are 54 officers, 9 ladies, 4 children, 8 warrant officers, 1,225 non-commissioned officers and men, 58 women and 88 childern. If the transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a.m., the debarkation will take place on the day after arrival. The baggage guard and working party strength, 4 officers and 200 men under a Field officer, will leave the ship's side at 11 a.m., in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore will move into the barges at 1 and 2-30 p.m. The troops will leave by three troop trains as under from Sassoon Dock. The first train to Deolali will leave Sassoon Dock at 6-5 p.m. with 11 officers, 474 men, rank and file, 43 women, and 63 children of the 3rd Hussars, 4th Dragoon guards, 9th Lancers, 11th Hussars, No 28 Co S. D. R A. &c. and arrive at Deolali at 4-40, a.m. The second train leaves Sassoon Dock at 6-35 p.m. with 13, officers and 253 men, rank and file, of the 3rd. Hussars, and is timed to arrive at Deolali at 5-45 a.m on the following day. The third train starts at 7-20 p. m. for Poona with 2 officers and 204 men, rank and file of the 2nd Bn. West Riding Regiment, and arrives there 6-10 o'clock next morning.

AN INDIAN COMMISSIONER FOR CHINA.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—From all accounts Lord Charles Beresford is not to have the field of commercial enquiry in China all to himself. I understand that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce propose to emulate the Associated Chambers of Commerce at home in sending representatives to China. Instead, however, of selecting someone with commercial knowledge, they have, I am told, chosen Mr. Fred Atkinson of the Indian Financial Department, who is doubtless an able statistician, but is also a currency theorist. One would have thought that commercial men had had enough of Government statisticians connection with currency matters. Doubtless Mr. Atkinson could compile a very interesting statistical statement of China trade, but is there any need that he should journey to China for this purpose. The mere fact of Mr. Atkinson's presence in China will not afford us any more statistical data than already exists there and this he might obtain by writing to the Chambers of Commerce and the various British Consulates. Further the proposal to send Mr. Atkinson to China has, I believe, emanated from that section of the Chamber which is at present endeavouring to persuade those interested in tea that an artifical one and four-penny rupee is not detrimental to the tea industry and that that industry has nothing to fear from competition with China—view which I am told Mr. Atkinson also holds. However it appears that application has adready been made to the Government of India for Mr. Atkinson's services, but it would be interesting to know if the Tea Association apart from Sir Patriee Playfair, are prepared to support or even to approve of Mr. Atkinson's mission to China.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE counter-attraction at the Cooperage kept many of the regular attendants of the Club from the shoot on Saturday, the 1st instant. Only seven members faced the targets at 200 and 300 yards. The best score at the first range was a 26 by Lce-Corpl Herbert and Bishop was best with 25 at the second.

25TH COMPETITION	200 yds
Lce Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols	26a
E R A J Pynegar Royal Navy	25b
C P O F Fisher Royal Navy	24c
Sergt Major A Harrison G I P Ry Vols	24d
C P O G Bishop Royal Navy	23a
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	22d
E R A F Rowe Royal Navy	21c

a handicapped 8 points, b handicapped 4 points winner of Spoon, c handicapped 6 points and d handicapped 4 points.

26TH COMPETITION.	300 yds.
C P O G Bishop Royal Navy	25a
Lce Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vol	24b
E R A F Rowe Royal Navy	20c
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	20d
Sergt Major A Harrison G I P Ry Vol	18d
E R A A Pynegar Royal Navy	16
C P O F Fisher Royal Navy	14

a Handicapped 8 points winner of Spoon, b handicapped 8 points, c handicapped 6 points, and d handicapped 4 points

ONE'S CHANCE OF MARRIAGE.

NOTHING is so amusing as facts, except figures, and when a juggler with statistics of the capacity of Mr. J. Holt Schooling is given a really promising subject, there are no limits to the humour of the situation. One of his latest freaks is to estimate a woman's chance of marriage. Every woman, says Mr. Schooling, according to the group to which she statistically belongs, can be certain of finding "the right man" if only she forages in the group that corresponds to her own. Every single gentleman between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-four, for instance, will be glad to hear that he is exactly fifty times more marriageable than a stripling under twenty, and three times more than the incorrigible who in the neat French phrase, *frisela quarantaine.* On the other hand, while one spinster in eight of those whose ages run from twenty-five to twenty-nine is sure of wedlock, only one out of 365 reaps a late harvest in the autumn of life that lies from fifty-five to sixty-four. Figures prove the correctness of popular opinion again when they show that, "weight for age," far more widows get husbands again than ever are secured as first mates by contemporary spinsters. Indeed, Mr. Schooling shows with startling clearness the fatality of widows under thirty-four, who make far larger bags (without including previous efforts) than any inexperienced ladies at the game. In fact, all widows who know their own age have only to elect the right class of males (which Mr. Schooling will be happy to point out) and they can comfortably give any maiden-plater two stone and a beating. The lowest value a widower can reach in the marriage market is at the age of sixty-five, and at this unhappy period it actually takes thirty-eight of him to equal the chances of a widower under thirty four, who appears to be the most dangerous lady-killer known to modern civilisation. Mr. Holt Schooling speaks without prejudice for he is married, or we should have serious doubts of his *bona fides* in the statement that many women waste valuable time in "a mistaken direction of their energies towards men who are practically of very small value as possible husbands," But he is genuinely anxious to assist these foolish virgins; and if the marriage rate does not go up by leaps and bounds in the next decade it will no be his fault, for, from the ages of twenty-one to seventy-four he provides unerring advice to all who wish to marry which is the exact opposite of Mr. Punch's famous monosyllable. We expect to hear soon that Mr. Schooling has migrated to Paris and received the highest order of the Legion d'Honneur. At present we read without surprise that the County of London registers far more marriages than any place in the habitable globe.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99:—

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
In the month of July 1898.			
Imports	1,01,03,394	17,77,011	1,75,80,405
Exports	12,62,[illegible]48	50,24,649	6[illegible],84,737
Net Imports	91,41,346	21,52,322	1,12,93,668
To the end of the month of July 1898, Progressive.			
Imports	2,85,57,533	4,57,32,330	7,42,89,863
Exports	73,[illegible]9,[illegible]55	2,39,48,136	3,12,57,391
Net Imports	2,12,48,278	2,17,84,194	4,30,32,472

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).			
In the month of July 1898	76,795	32,29,145*	33,05,940
To the end of the month of July 1898, (Progressive)	16,38,565	3,02,39,083	3,18,75,651
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of July 1898	.....	61,27,726	61,27,725
To the end of the month of July 1898, (Progressive)	8,38,834	3,16,73,385	3,25,12,219

* Of which Rs. 31,02,950 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars and Rs. 37,038 and 27,291 respectively the bullion values of Chilkis and Khams received from Kashmir.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 24th September, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,16,751	Rs. 2,90,723	Rs. 5,598	Rs. 4,13,072
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	—	—	—	4,67,954

Decrease .... Rs. 82

A LARGE and influential meeting of Mahomedans in Madras, just held, decided to "thankfully avail themselves of the Government's permission to make their own arrangements for the segregation and treatment of their 'gesha' 'females and respectable males; and to completely refrain from resisting the carrying out of any rules, and if necessary, to submit any objections they may have on religious or other grounds in a constitutional way." The plague has not reached Madras city, though it has invaded the Presidency, and there are hopes that the vigorous precautions taken to safeguard the southern capital may prove successful.

MR. LANDOR'S TRAVELS IN TIBET.

THE following is the text of the deposition of Mr. A. H Savage Land was taken on the 4th October, 1897, in the Court of Mr. J. Larkin, Deputy Collector of Almora

My name is Arnold Henry Savage Landor, my father's name is Charles Savage Landor; I am by caste European; 30 years of age; by occupation artist and traveller; my home is at Empoli (Calappiano), police station Empoli, district Florence, Tuscany, Italy. I beside at London.

Having made up my mind to travel in Turkestan and Tibet for geographical and scientific purposes as well as to study the manners and customs of those people, I obtained a British passport from the Foreign Office and one from the Chinese Legation in London. I had already a passport granted me by the Chinese Emperor through the British consul at Tientsin, China. I also possess letters from Lord Salisbury and the officials of the British Museum. I am prepared to submit all these for scrutiny. I arrived in India by the P. and O. ss Peninsular about the beginning of April. I travelled rapidly up to Almora. I stayed there a short time to make arrangements for my travels in Tibet. I entered that country through the Lampia Lek. I kept away from the road and paths, passing over several ranges of high mountains, camping at very high altitudes over 18,000 feet, for nearly three weeks. When I started I had thirty men with me. Twenty-one of them left me when I was only five days in. At Manasrowar Lake five Bhutias declined to go any further. I paid them up and they left. It was they who gave the Lames of Tucker information of my intention to go Lhassa. I had proceeded but three marches towards the Mariam La Pass when my only two remaining Bhutias deserted during the night.

THEY CARRIED OFF ALL MY STOCK OF PROVISIONS for my Hindu servants, ropes, straps, &c. My party had now dwindled down to Chanar Singh (bearer) and Man Singh (coolie). The latter was ill: I fear he is developing leprosy. His feet were in a very sore and cut condition, hence he could scarcely get along. I went over the Mariam La Pass and followed the course of the Brahmputra river for many troublesome marches, until we reached the Neo Tsambo (river), in crossing which one of my yaks sank and its load went down and was lost. I tried hard by diving and swimming in this very cold and rapid river to recover my goods but failed to do so, owing to the depth and muddiness of the water. The load contained all my provisions, some clothes, and all my shoes, cash Rs. 800 my lantern, some ammunition, and sundry knives and razors. This misfortune drove me to Daksam, which place we reached in a state of starvation. It had taken us several days to get there. Owing to the weak, fatigued and starved condition of my two followers, I had to seek to get them food and horses, as it was impossible for them to get on without horses. I could not desert them, as I might have, as I was still prepared to push on dispite the many difficulties I had to encounter hourly. Daksam consisted of one mud house and an encampment of about 80 tents. The shepherds received us kindly and consented to sell my horses and provisons. I encamped for the night about two miles beyond the Daksam settlement. During the evening several persons visited my encampment, bringing me gifts of provisions. I invariably gave them money in return, certainly three or four times more than the value of the articles presented. During the night I was disturbed severl times, and went out into the darkness, but failed ta discover any one. This, however, was my nightlo experience; hence I grew to attach little moment toy these noises. In the morning (20th August) two or three Tibetans came

OFFERING TO SELL MY PROVISIONS AND PONIES.

While I and my two servants were engaged examining and selecting ponies. I noticed that number of villagers came up one by one, spinning their wool or carrying bags of tsamba (meal), while others arrived with more ponies. My servants, overjoyed as the hope of getting mounts rode first one pony and then another to suit themselves. Chanar Singh, having selected one, called me to see it and try it. I walked to the spot which was about a hundred yards from my tent. Naturally I was unarmed. The demeanour of these people had been so friendly that it gave me no cause to suspect that any treachery was anticipated. While I stood with my hands behind my back, enjoying the delight of my long suffering servants, I was suddenly seized from the back by several persons I was seized simultaneously by the neck, arms, wrists, and legs, and was thrown down in a prone position. I fought and struggled and managed to shake off some of my captors, so that I was able to regain my feet; but others rushed up and I was quickly surrounded and overpowered by twenty-five or thirty persons. Ropes were thrown round my neck, legs and body and thus entangled, I was thrown three several times more to the ground. I fought with my head, teeth, legs, arms, and succeeded in regaining my legs four times. They overcame me at last by strangling me with the rope which they had thrown round my neck. Then they

BOUND MY HAND, FOOT, AND NECK.

When I had an opportunity to look round, I say Chanar Singh struggling against some fifteen or twenty foes. He was quickly entangled, thrown and secured by ropes. Even Man Singh the weak and jaded coolie, was overcome by four stout powerful men, though he was not able to offer any resistance. He too, was bound. While we were struggling against our treacherous foes, some person gave a signal,—a shrill whistle, which brought up an ambush of four hundred armed soldiers. These soldiers took up a position round us and covered us with their muskets. I heard Chanar Singh's moans and groans. Then a company of soldiers led me before this tribunal. I was ordered to kneel, and as I would not do so, they tried to compel me to do so by forcing me on my knees. I succeeded in maintaining a standing posture. Then I beheld my servant Chanar Singh lying down, stripped from the waist downwards, in the midst of a number of Lamas and soldiers. I saw two stalwart Lamas, one on each side of him,

CASTIGATING HIM WITH KNOTTED LEATHER THONGS

They were laying on him with vigorous arms from his waist to his feet. He was blooding. As I could not be compelled to kneel, I was allowed to sit down before the pombo officer. Then my note books and printed maps were produced and I was interrogated, first as to the oute I had taken, then as to why I had drawn my maps and sketches. I explained as best I could, partly through my servant Chanar Singh and partly through an interpreter (a person who styled himself a Gurkha and who knew a little Hindustani. He wore the garb of the Thibetan). I explained to the officers that Chanar Singh, my servent did not know the route or any thing about the maps and sketches; that I had brought him as my servant; and that Talone was responsible for the route taken by me and for the maps and sketches; that my servant was not to be punished; that I should be, if any body was punishable. Thereupon one of the Lumas struck me a hard blow on the head with the butt end of his riding crop, and they continued to castigate my servant Chanar Singh. I was

LED AWAY CAPTIVE

but nevertheless heard the moans of my unfortunate servant. It began raining heavily, and I was taken to a tent, where I was cruelly bound Soldiers were placed within and without the tent to guard me. I was thus kept all night with my arms manacled behind my back and legs bound. I was so bound that rest or sleep was impossible. The tent was swarming with vermin which quickly covered me; and I may here remark that I suffered unspeakable torture from this pest all the time I was captivity as was never permitted to wash, bathe, or change my clothes. In the tent my guard lighted fire of yak's dung, and the tent was filled with suffocating smoke, which well-nigh chocked me I was placed near a heap of this stinking fuel. The cord was about 50 yards long. The other end was heldby a horseman. In this way we all set off at a hard gallop, and in order to accelerate the speed, a horseman rode by my side and he lashed my pony furiously to make it go at its hardest mean while the horseman who held the cord did his utmost to pull me out of the saddle, so that I would have of a certainly been trampled to death by the cohort behind me. While thus riding furiously with my arms extened backwards I had the flesh rubbed off my hands and kunckles so much so that the bone was exposed in places, and as the horseman at the back tugged to get me off and I clung hard with my knees, every tug brought me into forcible contact with the spikes in the crupper and wounded me cruelly. The cord was one made of yak's hair. It was strong, but it eventually gave way. The shock unhorsed the soldier. I was all but thrown. This ludicrous incident provoked much mirth among my guards. They stopped my pony and the runaway steed of the dismounted cavalier. The cord was retied with sundry strong knots and after an interruption of a few minutes we resumed our breakneck gallop, I being in front. Who nearing Galshio, and as I was going round the curve of a sandhill, a soldier who had been posted in ambush, fired a shot at me from a few paces distant. The shot did not strike me. This incident did not stop our headlong career, and we continued on until we arrived at Galshio about sunset. This was the 21st August last. At this place there is a large monastery on the crown of a low hill. At some distance from the base of the hill and on the plain was pitched the large white tent of the pombo. Our scavalcade drew up there. I was then roughly torn out of my saddle by two or three men. I requested to be permitted to obey a call of nature. My captors refused me this and, roughly thrusting me forward, said that as I was about to be beheaded in an instant, it was unnecessary.

(*To be continued.*)

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

HORSE-BOATS.

THE growing importance of the horse trade between India and Australia is evidenced, notes the *Asian*, by the fact that another steamer, a brand new vessel, has just been fitted up as a "horse boat." Years ago when the Jason, the Golden Fleece, and other sailing ships were engaged in bringing up the raw, unbroken, warrigals, which formed the bulk of the importation of walers in those days, a journey on board the day of arrival was a distressing experience. Dismal reflections on the sufferings of the poor brutes on the indefinitely long voyage, the heavy death-roll, and the condition in which most of them were put ashore, were sure to occur to any one possessed of feelings in excess of those commonly attributed to the domestic ox. Then the Argus, Darius, Clitus, Bucephalus, and other steamers began to be chartered for equine cargo, and things simultaneously improved and now we have the Euryalus, which has just arrived in Calcutta. She belongs to Messrs. Archibald Currie & Co., of Melbourne, and was built for them by the Palmer Ship Building Company, Limited, Yarrow-on-Tyne. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length 360 feet; breadth 45 feet 6 inches; depth 26 feet 9 inches. The vessel has been built under special survey to take Lloyd's highest class, and is of the three-deck type, with a poop, bridge, and a topgallant forecastle, and has two iron decks laid all fore and aft. The upper and main decks are specially fitted up to carry horses, the upper deck being left clear under the bridge, and the winches fitted on winchplatforms, so as to leave as much clear space for horses as possible. Accommodation is provided for the officers, and about twenty passenges in a long range of steel deckhouses on the bridge-deck alongside the engine and boiler casing, while over these a boat and promenade deck supported from the bridgedeck by stanchions, is fitted and extended to the ship's side. The accommodation for the seamen, firemen, and grooms, is provided in the poop and forecastle. The vessel is designed to load about 4,850 tons on a mean draft of 22 feet 6 inches. She was put through a six hours' trial at home, and gave most satisfactory results, the machinery working in a thoroughly efficient manner, maintaining an average speed of 12½ knots per hour, with 68 revolutions per minute. Messrs. Octavius, Steel & Co. are the Calcutta Agents.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut H G L Corbett 33rd Madras Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept

The services of Capt T French 27th Madras Infy are placed temporarily at the disposel of the Govt of Madras for employment on plague duty

The services of Capt H D Mason R A M C are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 1st Oct 1898

The services of Capt C R Stevens M D F R C S I M S (Bengal) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal

Major H D M Minchin I S C Cant Magte of Belgaum is granted furlough out of India on medical certificate under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations for one year with effect from the 25th Sept 1898 or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept:—Mr W F Richardson Dist Supt of Police Burma Mr G W Lane Asst Dist Supt of Police Madras Mr Eric St John Lawson Asst Dist Supt of Police N W Provinces and Oudh and Mr M A Hartnell Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police Burma

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr Frank Finn Depy Supt of the Indian Museum are transferred to the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun for two months with effect from the 11th Sept

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The services of Capt A B Mayne I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of his duties under the Jodhpur Darbar

The following officers have passed by the Higher Standard the examination prescribed for Cantonment Magistrates:—Capt A T H Newnham I S C offg Cant Magte at Mhow and Capt A McIver Campbell I S C offg Cant Magte at Neemuch

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Dobbie is granted privilege leave for eleven days, with effect from the 22nd Sept 1898.

Mr W H Michael, I C S, is appointed substantively, as a temporary measure to class II of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 21st Aug 1898.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of Aug are notified:—With effect from the 1st Aug 1898—Mr R A Gamble to officiate in class I and Mr T H Biggs to continue to officiate in class I, of Accountants Genl, vice Mr R A Gamble, on privilege leave

With effect from the 21st Aug, Mr J C E Branson to officiate temporarily in class I, and Messrs R A Gamble and T H Biggs to officiate in class II, instead of in class I, of Accountants Genl

With effect from the same date—Mr W H Michael to officiate in class II and Mr C J Rivett-Carnac to officiate in class III instead of in class II of Accountants Genl

With effect from the 26th Aug in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr J P Bedford—Mr W H Dawson to officiate in class I, Mr R C Chapman to officiate in class II, Mr G C Ray to officiate in class III and Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut E R Foord, I S C, 23rd or Wallajahbad Regt o Madras Light Infy Asst Military Accountant, 3rd class on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 20th March 1898

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt H A Young R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class and offg 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer 3rd class with effect from the 30th Aug 1898 vice Capt W C A Radcliffe R A Ordnance Officer, 3rd class appointed Supt, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut C McG Withers offg wing officer 26th Regt of Madras Infantry, 8th Sept 1898

The undermentioned officer who has been appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps is posted to the Bombay Command with effect from the date of his arrived in India:—Second Lieut F F Hunter

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieuts to be Captains—H D Vœux, F W Lethbridge and I G White, 28th Sept

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Majors to be Lieut Colonels, dated 30th Sept

Bengal Establishment—T H Sweeny, D F Barry M B, G F A Harris, J Anderson MB, C J Bamber and M O'Dwyer M B

Madras Establishment—C Mallins M D, Eduljee Manekjee Da tula and H St C Carruthers

Bombay Establishment—C G W Lowdell, H B Briggs M B and W P Carson M B

Captains to be Majors, dated 30th Sept

Bengal Establishment—R J Macnamara M D, H W Pilgrim G B French M B, F Wyville-Thomson M B, E H Brown, C N Beasley, S H Henderson M B, D W Scotland M B, C R M Green, J H Sellick, E C Hare, F C Clarkson, J G Jordan M B, H M Morris, A R P Russell, J Morwood M D and E A W Hall, M B

Madras Establishment—R H Castor, F G Maidment and I P Doyle, D S O

Bombay Establishment—B B Grayfoot and T E Dyson, M B

The promotion of Bgde Surg Lieut Col W E Johnson M D. I M S, Madras Estabt to the rank of Surg Col will have effect from the 1st July 1898 and the tenure of his appointment in the administrative grade will reckon from the same date.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

Third class Asst Surg A G Brown to be second class Asst Surg from 7th Feb 1893 vice second class Asst Surg D P Wolfe deceased

Third class Asst Surg B Nadel to be second class Asst Surg from 10th May 1898 consequent on the death of first class Asst Surg M H M Judge

NATIVE ARMY.

7th Regt of Bo Lancers, Belooch Horse—Kot Dafadar Muhammad Akbar Khan to the Jemadar, vice Kutb Shah transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 23rd Aug 1898

9th Regt of Bo Infantry—Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad Khan 2nd Prince of Wales' Own Regt of Bombay Infy Grenadiers to be Subadar vice Ram Singh seconded for service in the Uganda Regt with effect from the 26th Aug

25th Regt of Bo Infantry 3rd Battn Rifle Regt—Jemadar Debi Sahae Jat to be Subadar and Havildar Sardar Singh to be Jemadar vice Harji Harpi transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 1st Sept 1898

29th The Duke of Connaught's Own Regt of Bo Infy 2nd Baluch Battn—Jemadar Ajaib Alf Shah to be Subadar and Drill Havildar Mir Hassan Shah to be Jemadar vice Haidar Khan transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 1st Sept 1898

RETIREMENTS.

Surgn Genl J Cleghorn M D C S I, I M S Director Genl Indian Medical Service and Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 25th 1898 subject to H M's approval.

Lieut E Le F Payne I M S has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half pay with effect from the 3rd Nov 1898 subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—From the 5th May 1898, in room of Major Genl A C Toker, C B. I S C, succeeded to the colonel's allowance—Colonel James Cook, Indiad Staff Corps.

SPECIAL

The undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the date specified:—Major J H Christie, Cant Magte, Umballa, 24th Sept 1898.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Military Works Dept:—Major E C Stanton, R E to be Ex Engr 1st grade, Capts J A Dealy and J C Remington, R E to be Ex Engrs 2nd grade, Capt H H Austin and Capt and B. Major G A J Leslie, to be Ex Engrs 3rd grade, and Lieut T C Watson, V C, R E to be Ex Engr 4th grade

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander F M Barwick R I M, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Aden, vice Commander H B Simpson, R I M, proceeding on furlough

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 24th Aug 1898:—To be Sub Lieut C R Campbell

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut A R S Warden R I M m c for two months and Chief Engr J Brown, R I M m c till the 28th Oct 1898

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt of India, Public Works Dept, Notification No 202, dated 21st May 1897, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway has been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction

Mr W F O'Donoghue, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Depy Accountant Genl, Public Works Dept, for inspection duty.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

So far as the expenditure has been worked from Pall Mall there has been no failure, and the War Office has had more to do with the arrangements than is generally supposed. In fiction, the war has been run by the Government of Egypt and paid for by Egyptian funds, but in fact the Sirdar has requisitioned the War Office for what he has needed, and his demands have been met to the full without question of cost. This may be bad finance, for there was no provision in the annual Army Estimates for the advance on Khartoum, but nevertheless both in men and in stores the requisitions of the Sirdar have been fully and promptly satisfied by the home Government. And the service has been carried out so quietly that the public has probably no idea of the amount of equipment for the Army of the Nile which has been supplied from this country. Stores, which are the munitions of war, and supplies, which are the food of the troops, have been forwarded to Egypt on demand. The troops asked for have been landed in Egypt in the best condition and with the utmost punctuality. In fact, so far as the War Office has been concerned in the business—and it has been closely concerned—it has done very well. It is only fair that this should be recognised when the general organisation of the department is being condemned. That the War Office deserve a good many of the hard things its critics have said of it may be; but its action in regard to the Nile campaign shows that there are military officers and civilian officials in Pall Mall who have been equal to their responsibilities, and who have done their duty in face of the system which we are glad to see has not controlled them. The War Office officials, both military and civil, of a few years back would have repudiated any responsibility for a campaign which was not carried out under their authority or provided for by a Parliamentary Vote. The War Office of to-day has, however, in this matter of Egypt, for the first time in its history broken free of its red-tape fetters.

My Lords Commissioners have decided that in future all battleships and high speed cruisers are to run their measured mile trials in the vicinity of Plymouth, and a course of not less than two miles with a depth of not less than twenty fathoms is to be selected off either the Devon or the Cornish coast. With this object the South Coast is to be surveyed, and when the position has been decided upon it will be marked off by a beacon erected on the coast at each end, thus dispensing with the old plan of marking off the measured mile by mark-buoys.

French artillerymen are quite enthusiastic over the merits of the new field gun, which is said to be giving the most marvellous results. Not only does the gun fire twenty-four shots a minute, but the accuracy of this almost continuous fire is reported to be perfect. With the old quick-firing guns, which required to be aimed after each shot, the men were inevitably disposed to lose their heads in the excitement and rush of the moment, with the result that the firing quickly became wild. The new gun not requiring to be re-aimed, this drawback disappears. Once the direction is obtained, each shot gets home with infallible precision, while if it is required to alter the direction to either side of the range the change is effected with the utmost swiftness by an extremely simple a mechnism. The new guns are being turned out with great rapidity, and by the end of the year the army corps on the eastern frontier will be armed with them. The expenditure of ammunition is, of course, enormous, and two ammunition waggons instead of one are now attached to each gun, which, though longer, is lighter than that it is to replace.

The *Temps* has published the arrangements for the reorganisation of the French squadrons, which have now received the sanction of the Cabinet. The changes to be made, which will probably take place next month, when Admiral Fournier assumes the command in the Mediterranean, and Admiral Sallandrouce de Lamornaix in the Channel, are to give the squadrons an approach to homogeneity. The Moniteur de la Flotte and the Yacht say, however, that the four ships of the Valmy class leave the Channel because, although they were built for the service, they roll very much in stormy weather, and are better suited for smoother water. On their arrival at Toulon they will be placed in the Reserve, and will probably all be fitted with bilge-keels. The Massena will also go to the Mediterranean, and with the Brennus (flag) and the Bouvet, which has lately remained at Toulon will constitute the first division. The second division will include the Charles Martel, Carnot, and Jaureguiberry, while the armoured cruiser Pothuau will leave the Channel to join the Latouche-Treville, and Chanzy, forming a light division, under Rear-Admiral Marechal. We believe the students of the Superior Naval School, when they go afloat, will join these vessels. The rear-admiral will also have under his orders other cruiser groups consisting of the second-class cruisers Cassarp. Du Chayla, and D' Assas, and of the third-class cruisers Lavoisier, Galilee, and Linois, while there will be flotillas composed of three destroyers of the Casabianca type, and of six sea-going boats.

Another change of some importance will be the suppression of the old gunnery and training ships Couronne, Algeciras, and Caledonien, and the substitution for them of a division of modern vessels, composed of the Marceau, Neptune, and Magenta. These are battleships which will be immediately available to constitute another division. These changes will enable the Channel Squadron to be largely reconstituted. Its first division will consist of three ships brought from the Mediterranean—the Formidable (flag), Amiral Duperre, and Amiral Baudin. The Devastation, Redoutable, and Courbet, which have lately undergone many changes, will form the second division; while the cruisers will be the Dupuy de Lome, Catinat, and Surcouf, and the destroyers the Epervier and Cassini, and three sea-going boats will be attached to the squadron. M. Lockroy asserts that by next spring all the wooden ships on foreign stations will be superseded by modern vessels; but mean while the old D'Estaing has been recalled from Canada to be refitted at Brest, in that she may replace the similar ship Laperouse, which has been wrecked on the coast of Madagascar without loss of life. The correspondent of the Yacht at Brest remarks that the Friant, Isly, Suchet and other modern cruisers were available.

The Iena, which was launched at Brest on September 1, is the largest battleship yet built in France, and at the same time the one made ready for taking the water in the shortest period of time. The Gaulois which is now compliting her trials, and the Cherlemagne were the first illustrations of the rapidity of construction which has now been attained in France. The Iena displaces 12,052 tons, but the Suffren, which is also to be put in hand at Brest, is still larger (12,728 tons). The newly-launched vessel is 400ft. 9in. long, with 68ft. beam and 27ft. 6in. draught. Protection will be given by a complete belt of steel 13·7in. thick amidships and thinner towards the extremities, resting upon an oak backing 6in. thick, and surmounted by lighter plating of 3in, and 4·7in. with cofferdams behind. The armour deck will be 2·5in thick. The armament will comprise four 12in. guns coupled in turrets and worked by electricity or hand; eight 6·4in. quick-firers in casemates four firing forward and four aft, eight of 3·9in., with shields, on the superstructure, and sixteen of 1·8in., five of 1·4in., and thirteen machine guns of the same calibre. There will be four torpedo-tubes, of which two submerged. The boilers will be of the Belleville type, with mixed coal and oil stoking, and the three engines, in as many transverse compartments, will develop 15,500 horse-power and give a speed of eighteen knots. The Yacht says that wood has been banished from the internal fitting of the ship. A naval constructor at Brest has prepared plans for a 14,000 ton battleship which have been approved by the Council of Works, although the designer has been informed that at present there is no intention to construct ships of such dimensions.

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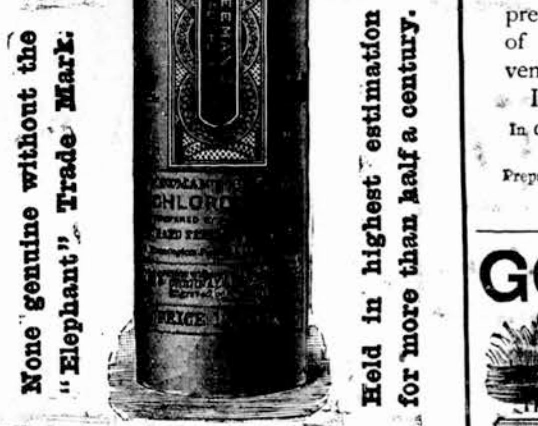

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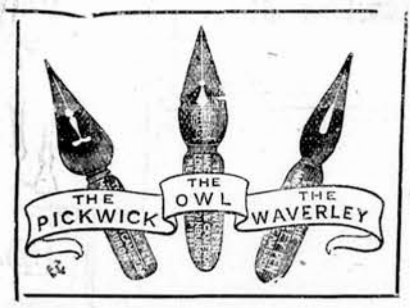

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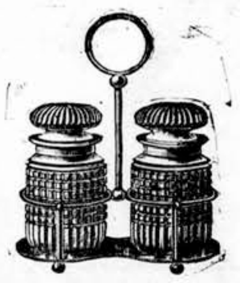

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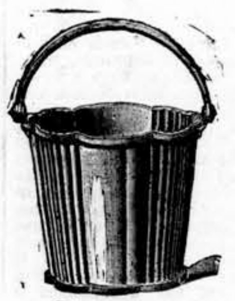

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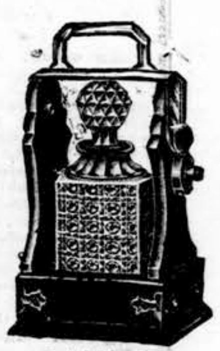

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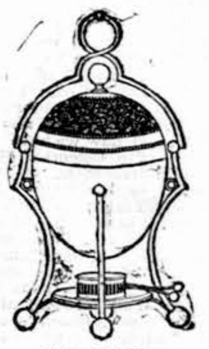

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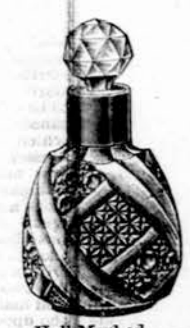

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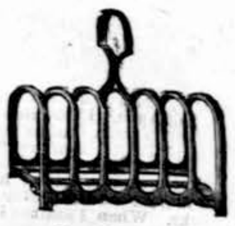

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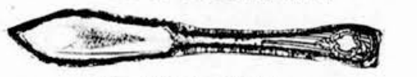

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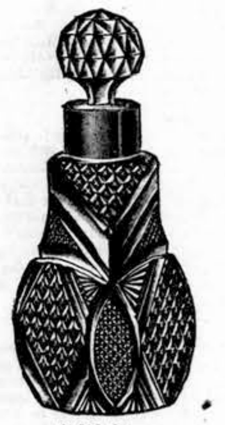

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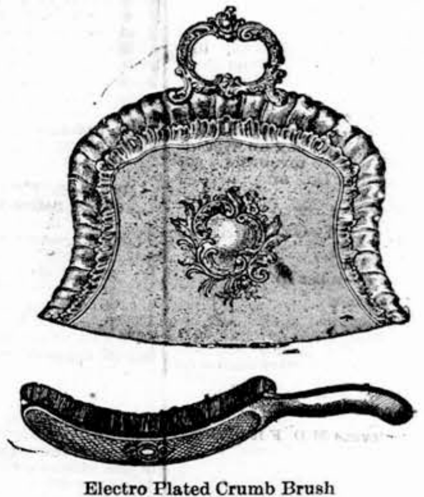

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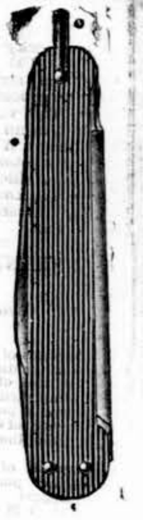

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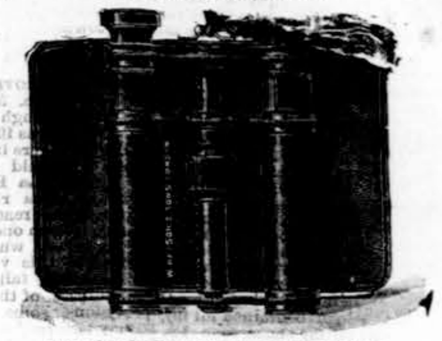

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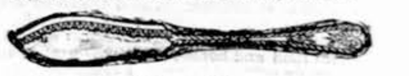

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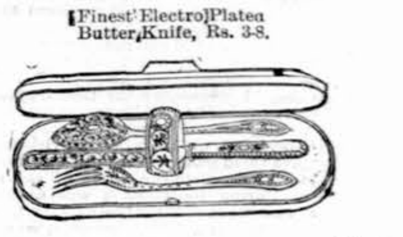

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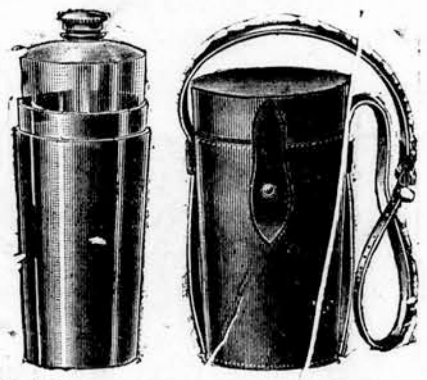

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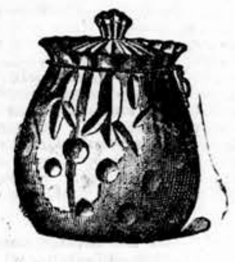

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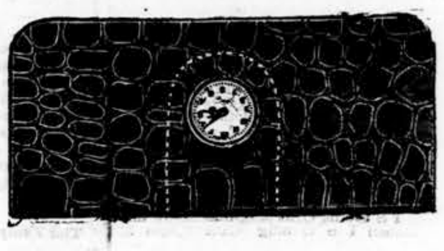
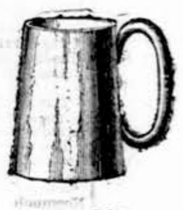
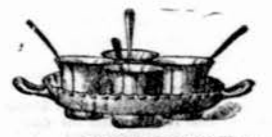


Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete, Rs. 25.



Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart, Rs. 12. Rs. 18. Rs. 35.



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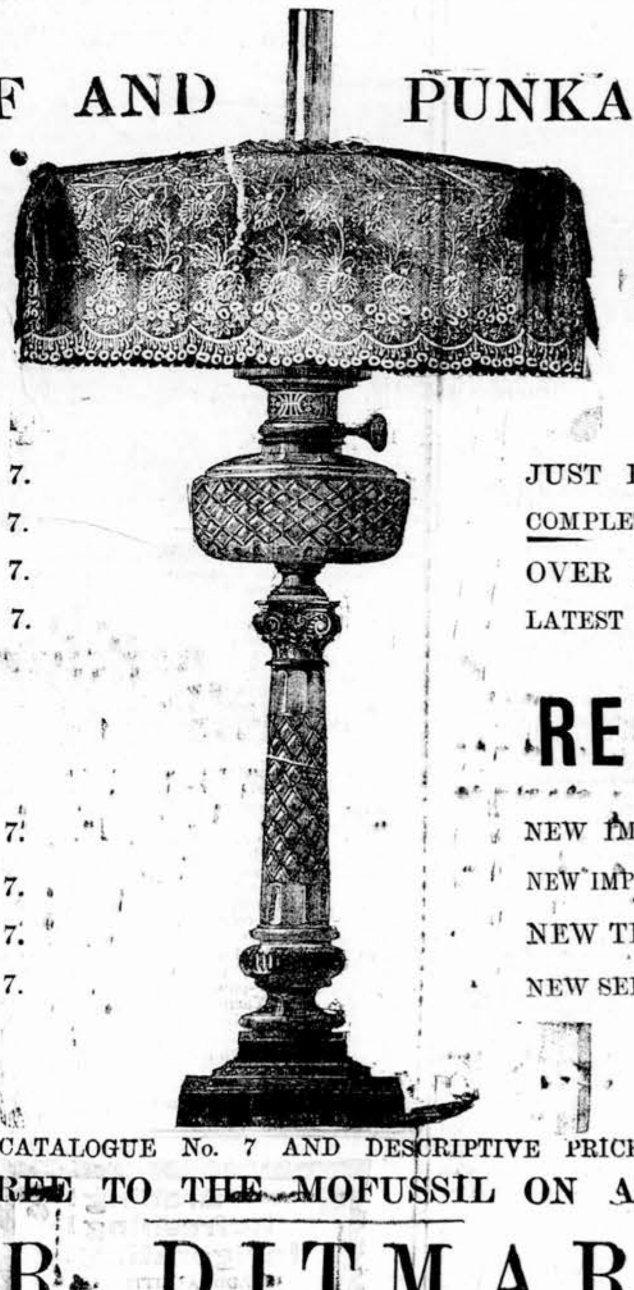

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